

THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

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THE PRACTICAL PRINTER.

BY H. G. BISHOP.

PRESS DEPARTMENT.

IN order to thoroughly understand all the details of this department, the learner will need to commence at the very threshold and take the place of "devil." Many would, no doubt, prefer to skip this part and begin by learning how to put a form on the press and make it ready; but this would lead to a superficial knowledge and must not be allowed. Many a pressman looks back to his experience as "devil" with thankfulness, not because he relished the experience which he then passed through—consisting, as it did, of much that was unpleasant and disagreeable, including the washing of forms and rollers, which caused chapped hands to smart with lye, and which could not be washed clean even for Sunday; sweeping floors and filling waste-paper bags; being daubed with ink, which sometimes gave him the appearance of having a sudden growth of moustache or beard, with many other peculiar vicissitudes "too numerous to mention"—but because all that experience formed the basis of his future success as a workman.

Education in a pressroom is a slow process, and cannot be acquired in a few months. The eyes, the ears, the hands and the mind all need to be slowly educated to understand the various objects, sounds and operations that surround them. All the faculties need to be brought into harmony with their environment. The eye that is trained will see a hundred things connected with the machinery, presses, forms, paper and ink which another would not notice at all. The trained ear will detect sounds that are unusual, and will be able to trace them to their source, whether they come from a loose pulley, a bearing that needs oil, or from some internal part of a press, where another would be utterly ignorant. The trained hand will handle things as only such a hand can, because it has become accustomed to its work by experience, and is able to detect anything wrong in the condition of the rollers or vibrations of some parts of the machinery or presses.

Now all this proves the necessity of a slow and constant education, which can only be obtained in the

pressroom. No amount of reading will supply its place; no theoretical knowledge, however accurate, will serve the same purpose, there must be actual contact—touching, seeing, and hearing—or no real knowledge of this part of the business can be learned.

And the proper time to get this knowledge is when young, while the faculties are developing and the mind is receptive, and the hands pliable and the heart hopeful. The best pressmen today and at all times are those who began young. Such men will do the right thing in the right way and at the right time, almost unconsciously, simply because the doing of such things has become a part of their regular habits of life. Their eyes and their ears are in full sympathy with their surroundings, and can readily detect any irregularities that may intrude themselves into their domain. Such men would find it difficult to explain the why and the wherefore of everything they do, and more so to impart their knowledge to others, except by ocular demonstration, and then it would have to be a slow process and would require that the learner be on the spot all the time.

But it must be clearly understood that without this teaching by practical and experienced men, no accurate knowledge of the business can be obtained. Merely being in a pressroom will not of itself be of much use, however important and helpful it may be, as has been shown. There must be instruction as well as environment, and even with both these and with everything else favorable, it is not everyone who can become a good pressman.

Let not anyone imagine for a moment that the art of printing can be acquired easily and in a short time; let him not think that a few months will suffice to learn how to put a form on the press and make it ready, or he may become one of those useless beings which we call "amateurs," and all his life be a failure as far as he is concerned and a nuisance so far as others are concerned.

It is pitiful to hear young men talk of having learned the printing business in a year, and to see them starting up small offices with small capital, small presses and small prospects of reaching anything better than the failure which they deserve. Let not the reader be led away by any false theories on this subject. There is but one way to become a pressman, and that is by following in the

footsteps of those who have been all their lifetime in the business, and by coming practically and constantly in contact with all the various details of the pressroom.

The great lack among the majority of pressmen is technical knowledge and experience. So long as they have to operate upon a form which consists only of plain type, all goes well, but when plates have to be made ready or engravings "brought up," matters do not proceed so satisfactorily, and waste of time or imperfect work exposes the deficiency. Again, it is difficult to find a man who is equally able to manage all the different makes of presses. The principles of making ready, however, are very nearly the same in all, and we are convinced that a little study of the construction of each press would enable a man to prepare a form with equal success on any press. In some cases, however, considerable allowance should be made, for a man has but little chance of becoming familiar with a press he has had no opportunity of working, and it too often happens that his experience has been obtained in a small office where, perhaps, only one or two presses were employed.

It is necessary to mention at the outset that the qualifications necessary to fit a man to manage presses are, quickness (as distinguished from fussy haste), a thorough knowledge of the construction and peculiarities of his press, a strong nerve and, above all, unremitting care. Should a roller be left out of its place, or a plate insecurely fastened, the consequence might be disastrous.

In producing newspapers, quality is necessarily made subservient to speed, and if our favorite paper possesses the merit of containing the latest details of the previous day's news, we are not overcritical about its typographical appearance. The case, however, is very different with bookwork—so different, indeed, as almost to constitute it a separate trade. The newspaper may be destroyed in a few hours; the book, or bound-up serial, remains, perhaps, for a century, a credit or a disgrace to the establishment from which it proceeded.

One of the difficulties the pressman has to contend with is his feeders. We attribute the difficulty of managing the feeders greatly to the lax discipline exercised by the pressman. During the time he is patching a sheet, when he supposes the feeders are rather in the way than otherwise, they are allowed to do just as they think proper, and consequently are ripe for any mischief which may present itself. In a pressroom, above all places, there is always work to be done. Feeders can always be profitably employed in cleaning and wiping up the presses, besides which the accumulation of paper, which is so noticeable in the majority of pressrooms, might be profitably prevented by insisting that it be continually collected and placed in baskets, which ought to be provided for the purpose.

As a rule, the way pressmen treat their feeders is very reprehensible, and we often wonder that the latter are not more refractory than they really are. If the pressman would only take the trouble to teach them their duties—how to clean rollers properly, wash up without waste of lye and benzine; how to brush the forms over without battering them, he would speedily find that they would take

greater interest and pleasure in their work, besides being of more general assistance.

It is well-known fact, that a great quantity of work is spoiled by the dirty fingers of the feeders. Proper provision should be made for washing, that no excuse could be offered, and the pressman should, in all cases, insist that the feeders wash their hands well before commencing, and on every occasion when the rollers have been handled. It is a lamentable thing to see really good books having one or two well thumbled sheets bound up in them. We are perfectly aware that this may sometimes be caused in the folding or binding departments, but the feeder invariably gets the credit of it.

Rags and paper that have been saturated with oil or benzine should never be allowed to accumulate, as they are dangerous in case of fire. Iron pails should be provided, in which they can be placed when done with, or they may be carried directly to the engine room to be burnt. Many fires have been caused by allowing such matter to collect in corners, as it quickly generates heat, and combustion takes place at a comparatively low temperature.

We will commence our instructions on this subject by giving a list of the technical terms used in a pressroom:

Bearers.—Lengths of type, high wood or iron, placed along each side of the bed of a cylinder press, on which the cylinder travels when passing over the form. Also pieces of wood or metal placed on the insides of job chases, for the purpose of carrying the rollers evenly over small forms.

Bed.—The flat part of the press, on which the form is laid.

Blanket.—A woolen or rubber cloth used on cylinder presses for some classes of work, to avoid much making ready.

Blocks.—The bases on which electrotype plates are fastened for printing.

Broadside.—A form of one large page.

Chase.—A rectangular iron frame in which pages of type are imposed.

Cylinder.—That part of a cylinder press on which the sheet is carried over the form.

Devil.—The youngest boy, who generally does the dirty work and goes on errands.

Feed-guide.—An implement attached to a press to aid in correct feeding.

Feeding.—Supplying the press with sheets.

Fly.—The apparatus which takes off the sheets from the press.

Form.—The type imposed in a chase ready for printing.

Fountain.—Reservoir for ink, attached to the press.

Friar.—A light patch in a printed sheet caused by defective rolling.

Gauge.—A strip of reglet with a notch in it to show the position the form must occupy on the press to get proper gripper margin.

Gauge-pin.—An instrument to aid in feeding job presses correctly.

Good color.—Sheets printed neither too black nor too light.

Grippers.—The appliances which take the sheet from the feed-board and carry it around the cylinder. Also, on job presses, long pieces of iron which grip the sheet against the platen and pull it off the form.

Guides.—A side-guide is a piece of iron or other metal affixed to the feed-board to which the sheets are fed so as to strike in proper position on the form. Front-guides are made adjustable and lie along the front of the feed-board, to which the sheets are fed.

Inset.—A sheet or section which is so printed as to set in some other sheet or section.

Mackle.—When part of the impression appears double.

Making ready.—Preparing a form on the press for printing.

Monk.—A black spot in a printed sheet, owing to the ink not being properly distributed.

Out of register.—When the pages do not back each other.

Overlay.—One or more thicknesses of paper so cut and placed on the tympan, platen, or cylinder as to improve the impression.

Perfecting.—Printing the second form of a sheet.

Pick.—A particle of ink or paper imbedded in the hollow of a letter, filling up its faces and occasioning a spot.

Platen.—The part of a job press which, acted upon by a lever, gives the impression to the sheet.

Points.—Pieces of steel or other metal placed in the form to make holes in the sheet by which the second side can be pointed so as to give accurate register. Also for folding to points on a folding machine.

Quire.—Twenty-four sheets of paper.

Ratchet.—An instrument for turning the screws of electrotype blocks.

Ream.—Twenty quires of paper.

Register.—To cause the pages in a sheet to print precisely back to back.

Register sheet.—The sheet used to make the register.

Revise.—The last proof of a form before working it off.

Roller.—A wooden cylinder or iron rod covered with composition, for inking the type.

Set-off.—When sheets that are newly worked off soil those that come in contact with them, they are said to set off.

Sheetwise.—When the pages of a sheet are imposed in two forms which are backed in printing.

Signature.—A letter or a figure placed at the bottom of the first page of a sheet to direct the binder in gathering the sheets in a volume.

Slur.—A blurred impression in a printed sheet.

Token.—Two hundred and fifty sheets.

Tympan.—A frame covered with parchment or muslin and attached to the bed of a hand press, to lay the sheet on before printing.

Underlay.—A piece of paper or card placed under types or cuts to even up the impression.

White page.—A blank page.

Work and turn.—When a sheet is printed half sheetwise, the paper must be turned and worked on the second side.

Besides the foregoing technical terms, it will be well for the pressman to make himself acquainted with those previously given for the composing department.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XLII.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

NEXT to Papillon, the best French wood engraver of his time was Nicholas Le Sueur, born in 1691 and died in 1764, his particular excellence being in the engraving of chiaro-oscuros and large cuts. His small cuts were generally engraved in a harsh and inartistic style and very ordinary in execution, and deficient in pleasing effects.

P. S. Fournier, born at Paris 1712, a typefounder by occupation, occasionally turned his talents to engraving on wood, and is said to be self-taught; he, however, is better known as a writer on the history of the art than as a wood engraver. He published three tracts relating to the origin and practice of wood engraving, and the invention of typography, between 1758 and 1761. From the numerous errors in these tracts it is quite evident that he was very imperfectly acquainted with the subject on which he assumed to be high authority. He made so many positive assertions that other writers have given us positive proof to the contrary, that we cannot regard his writings with any degree of reliability in point of history. At this period wood engraving was greatly neglected in Germany, and also in Italy, for the cuts executed in these countries

at this time were of a very inferior character, both in design and engraving.

Fournier died in 1768. Although wood engraving did not make any marked advancement in England from 1722 to the time of Thomas Bewick, in 1753, some of the old stock yet lived and put forth its branches, though not of a strong or healthy growth.

In a thin quarto printed for H. Payne, in London, 1760, there are two tolerably well executed cuts which show evidence that the engraver was acquainted with the practice of "lowering," and other little "tricks of the trade."

The cuts in "The Oxford Sausage," a collection of humorous pieces in verse, printed in 1764, are evidently



THOMAS BEWICK.

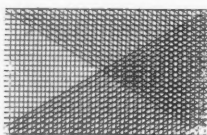
executed by the same engraver, and nearly all of them show evidences of "lowering." In an edition of the same work, printed in 1772, the name of "T. Lister" occurs on the title page as one of the publishers and as residing at Oxford, and although the cuts are generally deficient in effect their general execution is equal to those in the work of Papillon, "the restorer of wood engraving."

In 1763, S. Watts engraved two or three large wood cuts in outline, slightly shaded, after drawings by Luca Cambioso; the impressions from these cuts are generally in a yellowish ink. He also engraved, in a bold, free style, several small circular portraits of eminent painters.

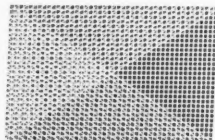
Having now passed over the history of wood engraving from its earliest known use through its stages of

progress and decline, we now arrive at the beginning of what may really be termed the invention of wood engraving, and the origin of the art, as it is now understood. The revival of wood engraving began in England in 1753, with a new style of wood engraving, in which the talent and artistic taste of the engraver were brought into practical use by Thomas Bewick, who may be justly called the father of the true art of engraving on wood.

In the earlier practice of the art, the engraver was a mere mechanical tool used to cut line for line as the designer should mark out on the block for him, leaving the engraver little or no liberties to display any conception of art, but merely reproducing the work as laid out by the designer, and generally of a very tedious and



CROSS-HATCHING.



WHITE LINE.

laborious character, for with the designer cross-hatching was the easiest possible way to produce effects and cover up defects, while with the engraver this is the most tedious and laborious method of execution. At this period the engraver's talents have brought to light the invention of the "white line," as it is termed, which was first used by Bewick. The white line was a new mechanical method of obtaining color.

The real and practical difference between the two methods here referred to may virtually be summed up in a few words.

By the old method after the simple outline of the early Italian engravers had been abandoned for the style of which Durer was the great master, the block was treated as a white surface on which the designer drew with pen and ink, and obtained grays and blacks by increasing the numbers and directions of cross strokes as if he were drawing on paper. The cartoons by Thomas Nast, published in *Harper's Weekly* for the past few years, are splendid examples of this laborious method for the engraver but easy for the designer.

By the new method the block was treated as a black surface or ground, and the color was lessened by increasing the number and strength of white or intaglio lines, the latter being as easy for the engraver as the former was difficult. This method in many instances is introduced with very pleasing and artistic effect in giving or representing distance, or the graduating of or vignetting cuts. It is also indispensable in engraving tints for bank checks, drafts, bonds, stock certificates, etc. These tints, however, are of a late date and are generally executed on the ruling machine, of which more will be said later. This method, however, is often abused by being unnecessarily and injudiciously introduced.

Bewick was undoubtedly led into the use of the white line for the sake of economy of time and labor, for he engraved his own designs and was thoroughly conversant with the waste of both time and labor involved in the old method of cross-hatching. In both cases color depends

on the relative quantity of black and white in the prints—the new method merely produces color in a different manner from the old, and can be obtained by an easy mechanical process instead of a difficult one.

The use of the white line not only affected the art by making it more pleasing to the eye and easier to practice, but also involved a change in the mode of drawing, and instead of the effect being given by the designer's lines, as in the old method, they were now produced by the lines of the engraver, thus giving the engraver some little liberty and requiring him to possess in a large degree artistic ability as well as mechanical skill, and he was required to understand how to arrange the white or intaglio lines to obtain the most artistic effects and best interpretation of the designer's idea. He thus became an artist in proportion to his judgment and skill in such arrangement, while in the old method the engraver was precluded from having any artistic ideas of his own, or exercising any power of conception, for his work was laid out on the block for him, and he was a mere engraving machine and not an artist in any sense of the word.

This is an explanation of what is meant when it is said that the true art of wood engraving is not a hundred years old, for it is within that time that the value of a print lays any particular claim on the engraver's conception, line arrangement and artistic skill, as well as the genius of the designer. The use of the white line for producing color was not known in the sixteenth century, and its artistic abilities were not seen. This advance step was first conceived and embraced by Thomas Bewick, and the white line revolutionized the art, and offered the engravers opportunities for displaying high artistic qualities, coupled with advanced mechanical skill, and for this one great advance step Bewick may justly be called the father of modern wood engraving, although the old method has not ceased to be practiced, and probably never will, as there are many classes of work which demand this fac simile reproduction. In such works, however, none of the artistic merit they may possess is in any degree due to the engraver, but is wholly due to its designer, while in the white-line method the artistic merit of the result really belongs to the engraver.

Thomas Bewick, the founder or father of the modern art of wood engraving, was born near Newcastle, at Cherryburn-on-Tyne, on the 10th or 11th of August, 1753. He passed his early boyhood in rude country life, and received a scanty schooling. He was bound to Ralph Beilby, a Newcastle engraver, at the age of fourteen, as an apprentice, for a term of seven years.

Beilby was not a wood engraver but was engaged in the copperplate engraving business, and he executed quite a variety of kinds of work, such as occasional book illustrations, door plates, watch seals, crests, initials, etc.; also marked teaspoons, sugar tongs, and other silver and plated ware. In short, he carried on a general engraving business, always ready to attempt anything and everything in the engraving line that was offered him. This line of work, however, did not allow much scope for the display of artistic talent, such as Bewick possessed.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

CHRONIC AGITATORS.

BY D. P. NICHOLS, PEORIA.

ALL proposed great reforms, either in the social, political, or mechanical world, require the services of active and tireless supporters who are willing to work at any and all times in breaking down prejudice and opposition, and in securing adherents to the new ideas. To be successful these supporters must be enthusiastic and aggressive, urging their claims whenever and wherever they can find listeners. At times their conduct may be considered impudent and imprudent, but if they can carry the conviction that they are conscientious, and that their work is important, they will have the respect of all right-thinking people. Chronic agitators and "regulators," however, are a curse to any printing office, and should be given but little encouragement by men who wish to firmly secure their own rights, and at the same time accord to others the rights which are undeniably their own.

Honest employers and honest workmen would rarely have any cause for disagreements if meddlesome agitators would not try to direct and control the business of both. Many of the bitter feelings which now exist in many places between the proprietors of printing offices and those employed by them have been caused by a few men who seem to delight in strife and trouble, and who apparently think the best way to be "square men" is to wage a constant war upon proprietors and foremen. Peace and quietness soon become monotonous to them, and something must be done to make things lively.

There are very few printing offices of any size which are not afflicted with the presence of one or more agitators who are constantly seeking some real or imaginary excuse for creating trouble, either among the employes or between the employed and the employers. Trifles are taken up by them and magnified into gigantic and hideous wrongs which, they say, if allowed to exist, will enslave the whole fraternity in a short time. Imaginary and borrowed troubles are the causes of most of their clamor. These they will harp upon continuously if they can find either willing or unwilling listeners, every one of whom, if he does not tell them in unmistakable words exactly what he thinks of them and their arguments, they regard as converts to their theories, and then they go around boasting of the influence they have over their fellow-workmen. They often carry their point and create the disturbances desired, simply because their more quiet and conservative companions humor them in their pretended grievances, in order to escape their annoying solicitations for coöperation. This mode of silencing them, however, has always proved to be an entire failure. One success emboldens them to attempt a dozen more "reforms," and their agitations become more numerous and annoying.

Another source of the agitator's troubles is the wrong interpretation of the motives or intentions of others. Some innocent action or conversation of another employé is often construed into a full-grown conspiracy to rob them of some of their rights or privileges, and a simple inquiry or new rule of the foreman or proprietor is immediately interpreted as being the forerunner of a series of

oppressions which no one will be able to stand. Sometimes they are conscientious in these fears and fancies, and really believe what they say about them, but more often their actions and conversation are the result of a selfish desire for notoriety or their inherent inclination to create strife and discord.

A great deal of the success of any printing office depends upon the harmonious relations existing between the proprietor and the men who execute his work for him. Every person in an office should be interested in its success, because their individual welfare in a great measure depends upon it. If an office is making money and everything is prosperous, it is much easier for the workmen to secure their full rights and gain extra privileges than it is if the office is losing money, and all expenses must be cut down to the lowest possible point. With this plain fact before us it is evident that all printers in the country, if they have the good of the fraternity at heart, should do all they consistently can in establishing and preserving kindly feelings between themselves and their employers. To do this it is not necessary for them to relinquish any of the natural or legal rights which belong to them, nor to surrender their manhood or independence. On the contrary, they should insist upon their rights; but after these have been secured they should not be continually fighting for privileges which do not belong to them, unless voluntarily given by the proprietors. Here is where the bad fruits of chronic agitators' conduct comes in. They are never satisfied with what they have, but are continually striving for more, even if justice does not sanction their actions. Especially is this true when proprietors show a disposition to accede to nearly every request or demand, or when foremen allow themselves to be controlled by those who talk loudest and longest.

The great majority of proprietors, as well as workmen, are easy enough to get along with if they are honorably treated and their just rights respected. They are anxious to get along peaceably with their employes, and are willing to grant them every reasonable request, knowing that satisfied men will perform much more and better work than will those who are dissatisfied and discontented. Of course, exceptions to this rule are occasionally met with, and a proprietor uses every means in his power to make those employed by him feel their dependence and helplessness. But, even in cases of this kind, the chronic agitator is a nuisance, because he keeps things at a fever heat on both sides without in any way benefiting his companions. Unreasonable proprietors are generally brought to time more quickly by quiet, united and determined remonstrance than they are by the continual grumbling of single individuals.

Printers generally, as well as all other workingmen, should make a careful and thorough study of their rights and duties from the standpoint of justice and not from the standpoint of might. These rights and duties should be clearly understood in order that they may secure all the benefits which belong to them, and at the same time not open the way to serious difficulties by going beyond their legitimate domain. In this study there is a vast field open for exploration and research, and many profitable hours

may be spent in cultivating it, by the most humble members of the craft as well as by those who aspire to be leaders. When radical changes are contemplated it would be well for the employes to mentally put themselves in the place of the employers, and consider how they would feel or act in case such and such demands were made upon them, in fact, to look honestly at both sides of the question before a positive demand is made. This course might often prevent bitter regrets after the smoke of a fierce battle has cleared away, and the fallen and the injured have been carried from the field, and the costs and benefits have been reckoned up. Every man should think for himself, and not depend upon the loud and persistent talkers for the ideas which are to influence their actions. Constant talkers, even if conscientious, are rarely thorough or deep in their knowledge of the subjects of which they have so much to say, and no one should follow them blindly if they wish to avoid embarrassing troubles. The great body of workingmen should be so well posted in matters which affect their comfort and well-being that it would be impossible for a few unscrupulous or officious agitators to precipitate them into serious difficulties. If they are all well informed, they will know exactly when proprietors begin to encroach upon their rights and privileges, and will know how to organize and present a united and forcible demand for such encroachments to cease, and if this demand is not complied with they will know how to go about enforcing it.

The trouble with too many printers is that they depend to a great extent upon others for guidance where they should have positive and intelligent opinions of their own. They do not take the trouble to gather facts and post themselves in regard to subjects upon which they are liable to be called to act at any time, and when action is demanded suddenly they find it impossible to clearly understand the situation, and they follow the man or men who can produce the most plausible arguments.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

CORRECT ADVERTISING SCALE.

BY NEWTON J. SWEET, ATTLEBORO, MASS.

THE April number of the *National Editorial Journalist* contained an article upon "A Sample Advertising Scale," by B. L. Hoard, which attempts to give a correct scale, and basis for such a scale. No doubt it is nearer to a correct scale than any now used by the majority of country publishers, but the method of arriving at his figures, I think, is wrong. Anyone who saw the article referred to can see that in the different columns the figures do not increase in a regular sliding ratio, but go up and down, showing that the figures were guessed at, and were not the result of a method admitting of no errors, if properly calculated. To sum up the matter, I do not believe a correct scale can be obtained by guesswork.

I have used two or three different scales, and have finally adopted the one which I shall give, and if any errors are found in this one, it will be from careless figuring and not from a wrong principle. To illustrate the method, I will suppose that the majority of country newspaper publishers charge \$1 for a one-inch advertisement

one time, and 25 cents for a subsequent insertion. If that is the case, I should make up a scale which will be as follows:

1 inch	1 Time.	2 Times.	3 Times.	4 Times.	5 Times.	6 Times.	7 Times.	8 Times.	9 Times.	10 Times.	11 Times.	12 Times.	13 Times.	4 Months.	5 Months.	6 Months.	7 Months.	8 Months.	9 Months.	10 Months.	11 Months.	12 Months.
1	\$1.00	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$1.75	\$2.00	\$2.25	\$2.50	\$2.75	\$3.00	\$3.25	\$3.50	\$3.75	\$4.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$7.25	\$8.25	\$9.25	\$10.50	\$11.50	\$12.50	\$13.75
2	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	10.00	12.00	14.50	16.50	18.50	21.00	23.00	25.00	27.50
3	3.00	3.75	4.50	5.25	6.00	6.75	7.50	8.25	9.00	9.75	10.50	11.25	12.00	15.00	18.00	21.75	24.75	27.75	31.50	34.50	37.50	41.25
4	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	20.00	24.00	29.00	33.00	37.00	42.00	46.00	50.00	55.00
5	5.00	6.25	7.50	8.75	10.00	11.25	12.50	13.75	15.00	16.25	17.50	18.75	20.00	25.00	30.00	36.25	41.25	46.25	52.50	57.50	62.50	68.75
6	6.00	7.50	9.00	10.50	12.00	13.50	15.00	16.50	18.00	19.50	21.00	22.50	24.00	30.00	36.00	43.50	49.50	55.50	63.00	69.00	75.00	82.50
7	7.00	8.75	10.50	12.25	14.00	15.75	17.50	19.25	21.00	22.75	24.50	26.25	28.00	35.00	42.00	50.75	57.75	64.75	73.50	80.50	87.50	96.25
8	8.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	20.00	22.00	24.00	26.00	28.00	30.00	32.00	40.00	48.00	58.00	66.00	74.00	84.00	92.00	100.00	110.00
9	9.00	11.25	13.50	15.75	18.00	20.25	22.50	24.75	27.00	29.25	31.50	33.75	36.00	45.00	54.00	65.25	74.25	83.25	94.50	103.50	112.50	123.75
10	10.00	12.50	15.00	17.50	20.00	22.50	25.00	27.50	30.00	32.50	35.00	37.50	40.00	50.00	60.00	72.50	82.50	92.50	105.00	115.00	125.00	137.50
11	11.00	13.75	16.50	19.25	22.00	24.75	27.50	30.25	33.00	35.75	38.50	41.25	44.00	55.00	66.00	79.75	90.75	101.75	115.00	126.50	137.50	151.25
12	12.00	15.00	18.00	21.00	24.00	27.00	30.00	33.00	36.00	39.00	42.00	45.00	48.00	60.00	72.00	87.00	99.00	111.00	126.00	138.00	150.00	165.00
13	13.00	16.25	19.50	22.75	26.00	29.25	32.50	35.75	39.00	42.25	45.50	48.75	52.00	65.00	78.00	94.25	107.25	120.25	136.50	149.50	162.50	178.75
14	14.00	17.50	21.00	24.50	28.00	31.50	35.00	38.50	42.00	45.50	49.00	52.50	56.00	70.00	84.00	101.50	115.50	129.50	147.00	161.00	175.00	192.50
15	15.00	18.75	22.50	26.25	30.00	33.75	37.50	41.25	45.00	48.75	52.50	56.25	60.00	75.00	90.00	108.75	123.75	138.75	157.50	172.50	187.50	206.25
16	16.00	20.00	24.00	28.00	32.00	36.00	40.00	44.00	48.00	52.00	56.00	60.00	64.00	80.00	96.00	116.00	132.00	148.00	168.00	184.00	200.00	220.00
17	17.00	21.25	25.50	29.75	34.00	38.25	42.50	46.75	51.00	55.25	59.50	63.75	68.00	85.00	102.00	123.25	140.25	157.25	178.50	195.50	212.50	233.75
18	18.00	22.50	27.00	31.50	36.00	40.50	45.00	49.50	54.00	58.50	63.00	67.50	72.00	90.00	108.00	130.50	148.50	166.50	189.00	207.00	225.00	247.50
19	19.00	23.75	28.50	33.25	38.00	42.75	47.50	52.25	57.00	61.75	66.50	71.25	76.00	95.00	114.00	137.50	156.75	175.75	199.50	218.50	237.50	261.25
20	20.00	25.00	30.00	35.00	40.00	45.00	50.00	55.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	100.00	120.00	145.00	165.00	185.00	210.00	230.00	250.00	275.00

You will see that I charge as much for the fifty-second insertion of one inch as for the second, and as much for one column the fifty-second time as for the second time.

Almost every publisher will say, "But I could not get any such price for my space." Well, then, decide how much discount you will give on the above list for one year contracts. Suppose it is 14 per cent. Take 14 per cent from the last right-hand column, 13 from the next, 12 from the next, and so on until the column for nine insertions is reached, which gives 1 per cent off for that time. Then if you wish to give a further discount for large amounts of space, take off from the 20-inch, or bottom row of figures, say 25 per cent, 24 per cent from 19 inches, 23 per cent from 18 inches, and so on, and it gives you a 7 per cent discount on a two-inch space.

Anyone can make a scale varying from this in the prices charged, spaces used, etc., but if the principle shown above is adhered to, I believe you will have a scale which no advertiser or advertising agent can poke fun at or find fault with.

If this article shall serve to put any newspaper publisher's rates upon a firm basis, I shall feel satisfied, and remember the kindness of THE INLAND PRINTER. In closing, let me say: Stick to your rates; do not deviate from them on any account.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TYPE METAL.

BY CARL SCHRAUBSTADTER, JR.

LITTLE information can be obtained concerning the composition of the metal of which the first type was cast. In the cost book issued by the directors of the Ripoli Press in Florence, for the years 1474 to 1483, the cost of lead and tin is given, so that there is scarcely any doubt that these metals were used. A third metal is vaguely mentioned, which was probably antimony, but that is only conjecture. In Jost Amman's "Book of Trades," published in Frankfort, in 1568, the ingredients are given as bismuth, tin and lead. Inasmuch as this composition would have resulted in an alloy which would melt at an extremely low temperature (in proper proportions at that of boiling water), and also be very soft, there could be no advantage in using the first named metal unless the matrices were made of lead, in which case the fusing point of the alloy, being lower than that of the matrix, would tend to lengthen its life. But as bismuth is very expensive, it is more than probable that the chronicler confused it with antimony. That there is reason to believe this is the case may be seen in the numerous mistakes made in modern books of the same caliber. One of these receipts, by no means the worst, gives the proportions as, lead, 7 parts; antimony, 4 parts; and tin, 4 per cent. Others name, besides these essential ingredients, copper (which is generally used), iron, zinc, and arsenic, which must be carefully avoided. The mistake in regard to iron may probably be traced to the method of refining antimony by melting it with iron turnings. Part of the ignorance on this subject is no doubt due to typefounders themselves. The life of the type depends upon the quality of the metal, and the typefounders' little secrets in metal-making are jealously guarded.

In mixing his metal, the modern typefounder usually calculates the amount of tin, antimony, and copper used in

proportion to one hundred pounds of lead. For the sake of uniformity this method will be followed. The type cast at the beginning of the century probably contained, lead, 100 pounds; antimony, 15 pounds; and tin, 5 pounds—a mixture of about the hardness of modern electrotype metal. Since then the progress has been steadily upward, and the printer who has occasion to compare the type of twenty-five years ago with that of today can at once see the improvement. Until recently it was the practice of the foundries to make several grades of metal; soft for the large type, and gradually harder for the small ones. Thus, some foundries had nonpareil, bourgeois, pica and job metal, besides quad and script. But it is reasonable to suppose that if hard metal renders small type more durable it is preferable for large ones, and most of the typefoundries have adopted a standard metal for general use.

Lead, which is the largest ingredient, is the only component metal produced in this country. It must be of the best quality. Hard lead, which contains a small proportion of arsenicum, will not do, as that metal sublimes in the casting machine, and is deposited on the pump, and in the nipple and channel, soon obstructing the operation of the machine. This the typefounder who has attempted to use hard lead in order to economize antimony has found out to his cost. A peculiar property of antimony is that of slightly expanding on solidifying, thus insuring sharp faces. It gives the hardness, and at the same time brittleness, to the type. Native antimony has been produced, but it is so impure it cannot be used for type. The best grade (Cookin's) is imported via England, and comes packed in small kegs containing peculiar square pigs showing the granulations of the metal. Tin has also been produced to a slight extent here, but for type the former article is the best. Strait's tin is imported in long, heavy pigs. A peculiarity of these is that the pig often contains a small quantity of water in the interior, which makes its addition to the hot metal quite dangerous. This metal gives the type its toughness, and at the same time makes it flow easier. An alloy of antimony and lead would crumble under the pressure of the press and stereotype table. Copper is the last ingredient. The best is produced in this country, but enters into metals in such a small proportion that it is scarcely worth considering. It also hardens and toughens the metal, and in some manner renders the action of the metal on the matrix less injurious.

Before mixing his batch the metal-maker writes out a complete list of the ingredients. If none but pure metals are to be used this is but a few minutes' work, but when type, stereotype or electrotype is to be utilized careful calculations as to the relative proportions of the metals and the consequent additions have to be made. Experience in cutting small shavings from the type is the only guide to accuracy. Taking average metal, the mixer will make out a list in the following proportions: Lead, 100 pounds; antimony, 35 pounds; tin, 15 pounds; copper, 4 pounds. Part of the lead is first melted and the antimony added. Constant stirring slowly dissolves this, and the balance of the lead is now put in. Then follows the old metal, if any, and then the tin. The copper is usually

melted with tin, and a portion of this alloy added to the whole mixture, which is now thoroughly stirred and then ladled into pans. Each pan contains about forty pounds, and by means of cross-bars the metal is divided into cakes of about four pounds each. Various devices for dispensing with the ladle are in use. Some metal pots have siphons, and others tubes at the bottom. And some metal-makers use a power stirring apparatus.

Script, on account of the many overhanging letters, must be tougher to stand the strain without breaking, and more tin is necessary. The small spaces, being liable to break, have also more than the usual proportion of this metal.

Much has been said about metal-making, but the principal secret in making durable type is not the hard metal—a comparatively easy task—but the casting of it. As in every other business, the secret, when sifted down, consists in the greatest care, the latest machinery, and the best workmen. As the typefounder develops his resources, he adds tin, antimony and copper to his metal, and the metal of each decade is superior to that of the last.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

CLEVER TRICKS IN THE OFFICE.

BY FLY STICK.

TO the uninitiated the life of a printer seems one round of monotony, but not so to those of the craft, for many a practical joke and amusing incident occurs in the office which keeps the men in good spirits, while the dry humor and ready wit in vogue is sufficient to knock the darkest of blues.

One large office in Philadelphia, a few years ago, was particularly noted in this way, owing to the opportunity offered while the men were waiting for copy, most of whom did their work by the piece. During the interval they were permitted to entertain themselves within reasonable bounds, and one of the amusements most favored was the setting up of a stickful of matter from one take of copy, one man only following copy, while the others followed the motions of his hand. When a stickful was set, a proof was taken of each, and the man making the most errors treated the others to cigars, while the good-humored laugh which followed was enough to make a starved man forget he was hungry. Now it happened one day a man came into the office to have some work done, and addressing the foreman, said he was an officer of a secret society, and desired to have part of a formula set in plain type, a good proof taken, and the type immediately distributed, all of which must be done in his presence, as it was important that not a word of it should be known to anyone but himself. The foreman mildly remonstrated with him on the insinuations implied in his remarks, and hinted that if he cared he could give him a half-dozen proofs of the same article while he was looking on, and supposed that one only was taken; to which the stranger replied that if such could be done without his detecting it, he would make the foreman a present of a five-dollar bill. This was enough; the copy was given to the most accurate workman, who was placed at a stand in the room where he could be seen by six others, the foreman giving orders in a

loud voice to set to 30 ems—this being the measure of other expected copy—accompanying this with a knowing look at the men standing around. They instantly took the cue, and six of them placed themselves in position to follow the leader.

The stranger, intent on watching his man, did not observe anything unusual, and in due time all were finished. The six men got their matter on one galley, with a 3-em slug between, and taking a proof, left it at the press and retired to a convenient watching distance; all of which was done before the first man got his matter locked up. Now was the interesting moment, the stranger watching every movement, while the foreman, taking a proof of the single article, picked up the first, containing six, and the one just taken, handed them both together to the man, who, realizing the trick that was played on him, was for a moment spellbound with astonishment, which changed to anger and then to despair; then, turning to the foreman, acknowledged he was beaten, and handing him the promised forfeit, with an apology for his remarks, begged to have the type distributed in his presence, which was done by dumping the entire matter into an empty box, and shaking it well, to the entire satisfaction of the stranger, who paid his bill and departed a wiser man, while the foreman divided the money received as a forfeit between the men who did the work.

Again. The North Pennsylvania Railroad, before it became consolidated with the Reading, had concluded to issue fifteen hundred \$1,000 bonds, which, when duly numbered and signed and the corporation seal attached, was about to be placed on the market, when it was deemed necessary to print a cautionary notice on that part which showed on the outside when folded. Accordingly, the superintendent of the road, accompanied by a stout Irishman who acted as watchman at the railroad office, brought the bundle of bonds to a well-known office in the same city, and, on giving instructions to the foreman, remarked that while it was probable that one or two of the bonds would be spoiled in the presswork, yet that would be of no consequence provided they were all returned, and, to make the return more sure, the person he brought with him would stand by the press and watch every sheet worked off, and, when done, count them by their numbers, tie them up and return with them to the railroad office. Instructions of like import were also given to the pressman.

In due time the form was ready and placed on the press (a half medium Gordon), the process of making ready attended to, and the press started. All this while the Irishman showed much anxiety, which soon changed to that of merriment at the witty sayings of the young pressman, who was a clever hand at conversation, enriched with Irish brogue. The foreman having gone out on business, the boys gathered around to enjoy the fun, when suddenly a loud crash was heard at the other end of the room, all hands rushing to the scene, including the watchman, who forgot himself for a moment. The accident proved none other than a scheme to divert attention from the press, and was done by the devil picking up a box of quads and dumping them out on the floor. During this short interval the pressman stopped the press and inserted

one of the bonds under the overlay sheets and started on, apparently unconcerned. In a short time the presswork was done, and the counting began. Soon the bond numbered 1200 was found missing, and a second count proved no better. Then turning to the pressman, the watchman anxiously questioned him as to where the missing bond could be, but received no satisfactory answer. Then guessing from the looks of the boys that a trick had been played on him, he became furious, and, seizing the pressman, shook him as easily as a terrier would a rat, demanding all the while the missing bond. Seeing it going badly with their fellow-pressman, the others came to his assistance, but were warned off by the watchman, who overawed them somewhat by baring his arm, which was of Sullivanic proportions, and threatening to wring the neck of every mother's son of them unless they produced the missing bond. At this moment the devil came to the rescue, for, picking up a printed sheet of paper resembling a bond, he waved it aloft and darted down the room. The watchman now thought he saw the real thief, and dropping everything, ran after him. Just then the foreman came in, and seeing the uproar, demanded to know what was the matter. The watchman, recognizing the authority, appealed to him for aid in finding the bond, as he believed someone had stolen it. The pressman, taking advantage of this respite, returned the bond unnoticed to its place in the heap, while the foreman replied to the watchman that the charge of theft was too serious a one to be true and there was probably a mistake in the count, and before doing anything in the matter he would count them himself. Accordingly the count commenced again, and when finished, proved not any missing, but entirely correct. On realizing this, the Irishman's face changed from that of an infuriated giant to the meekness of a lamb, and thanking the foreman for his timely interference, turned to the pressman, and apologized for handling him so roughly. Then, picking up his bundle, he left the place amid the cheers of the entire office.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

QUADRATS.

BY PICA ANTIQUE.

SOMEBODY, it matters not who, says, "Rhetoric may be taught, but eloquence is a gift." The same propositions are true when applied to printing—the teaching and the gift—and yet one is almost forced to the belief that they are both false. Why? Because there are men wielding stick and rule who are grossly ignorant of the first principles; who have neither learned or possess the genius to become masters of the art. Pity that it should be so, and the sooner they turn their attention to something for which they are better qualified and in which they take more interest, the better for the credit of the craft, to say nothing of their own.

Failing, as they naturally must (for the requirements of the art are high and imperative), they attempt to pass as martyrs when they are simply bunglers. Perhaps, if they do not know it already, which is doubtful, it may be of service to them to learn that "martyr" originally meant "witness," nothing more, and that their work is ever

testifying to their unworthiness, and proving them to be simply "blacksmiths" in the use of type, and not artists, as all should be who claim the title of printer.

.

THERE has been very much looseness with regard to the making of compositors and pressmen. Anybody who could set a decently clean proof, or run a press with a faint conception of impression and color, has passed muster as a printer. But whatever may have been the necessities in former days for employing unskilled workmen, they have passed. Careful, educated, brainy men, are now required in every department—are to be found—and the opportunities to learn have never been equaled. The "anybody who can set type" has had its day, and will answer no longer. The best only are sought—should be given employment. With the improvement in work, workmen must keep pace, and the time will come when something of a civil service examination—a practical one—will be in vogue before a man can enter the ranks of full-fledged craftsmen, to do it honor, and not bring upon it disgrace.

.

"WORK is the best birthright which man still retains. It is the strongest of moral tonics, the most vigorous of mental medicines." It was the pen of a wise man that wrote these words, and in them is contained an entire chapter of the gospel of labor. Work stimulates, braces up, gives energy and health to both the mind and body. The drone in the great hive of worldly usefulness is ever feeble and ailing. He has nothing to stir and enrich his blood; no battles to fight, no conquests to make, no star to lead him upward and onward, no future to carve out defiant of hard surroundings. He loses his birthright of man in failing to endeavor to become one; loses self-respect in not compelling others to accord it to him. No law for physical well-being was ever formulated of greater importance than to earn one's bread before it is eaten. It is the rugged exercise that develops brawn and strengthens brain tissue; the constant watchfulness that gives brightness to the eyes, and to the limbs and arms wonderful power of endurance. Work is a better tonic than any patent nostrum, and he who learns the lesson while young and continues faithful to its precepts, will in old age be able to rest undisturbed under his own vine and fig tree, and smile at the coming of want and care.

The lesson may be trite, unwholesome, but the increasing demands upon mankind makes it more and more important. This is particularly so to the boys who fancy printing the hardest of labor and their tasks the most severe of all. They may scoff at the advice now, but when their curly locks become white they will acknowledge it to be golden.

.

WHAT a shout of laughter would have gone up from editor, compositor and pressman, and how the devil—he of the office—would have stood upon his head for very glee if told a couple of decades since that the gentler sex would trespass upon their domain and dispute with them for superiority? It needs not a very old man to remember when they were never recognized in newspaperdom

save in an out of the way corner devoted to the Laura-Matilda school of poetry.

But how great the change! The wand of feminine intellect and genius has transformed hitherto barren wastes into rose gardens, and deft fingers have conquered prejudice and intolerance. Woman, by her own power of will and brightness, has cut the Gordian knot that so long held her in slavish and unpaying idleness. Without losing her own self-respect or that of any good and true man, has entered the lists for honor, fame and fortune, and become an Ivanhoe. One by one she has beaten down superstition, scorn, sarcasm, the foolishness of pride, and today can be found fighting side by side with husband, brother and lover, for the independence and wealth that honest toil brings.

Especially true is this in printing and all that pertains to it. With a firm, if a fair, hand she grasps the editorial pen; modestly but faithfully she fills the reporter's note book; touches the key and lightning flashes upon its whispering to every clime; she sets type and feeds the press; no longer is she confined to stringing weak and love-burdened rhymes; she has invaded the fields of science; of occult mystery; reads the secrets of the stars, the lesson of the winds and waves, and gone nearer than man may ever hope to do to the crowning glory of the divine.

The laugh is upon the wrong side now for our comfort, brothers of the pen and type. We have been met and rived upon our own chosen battlefields. Satisfied of this, we should welcome our sisters right heartily; should smooth the way for them; should do all within our power to educate them to the highest plane. Such are the teachings of the gospel of labor and humanity, and we belittle ourselves when turning a deaf ear to their precepts.

.

To the Trinity of Heaven we bow reverently, and another almost as sublime has become recognized upon earth. Every thinking, appreciating, fellow-loving man hails its advent from the dry dust, cloudy superstitions, bigotry and slavish dogmas of past ages. As a fresh revelation has come to earth the triune of God, *woman* and *genius*, and we worship it as the dawning of a more fruitful and perfect day. Educated intelligence has given a clearer insight into the all-loving heart of the great All-Father; the nobler development of woman has proven how much more she is to be respected protected and loved, and the sun-bursts of genius have tinted and starred as never before the boundless horizon of mind. So as the highest trinity foreshadows an eternity of joy and peace, the newly born comes to heart and soul the brightest ideal of earth, the triple incarnation of *divinity*, *beauty* and *glory*, of worship, love and thought.

.

We look at, pick up and toss books carelessly aside, giving little heed to their priceless value. They are something far greater than merely "quivering thoughts." No lifetime would be long enough for their reading; no merely human brain could retain more than isolated fragments of their knowledge. Says one who fully appreciated these treasure troves of thought—and how much they

enriched with noble sentiments—who estimated their worth by what their loss would be: "I stand amazed to think of that silent assembly of uncrowned kings which is beckoning to us in vain, while yet we will not ask the philosopher for the gathered treasures of his wisdom, or the orator for the thunder of his eloquence, or the poet for the magic of his song."

TYPESETTING MACHINES.

Nearly one hundred patents have been granted for typesetting machines in Europe and America, yet probably, at the most, not five printing offices in the world use the same machine, and the number using machines at all is certainly small. The first attempt at machine composing appears to have been made by William Church, of Connecticut, about 1820. The system was patented in England in 1822. It cast and set the type directly from the molten metal, and required no distribution. A Copenhagen man made a practical typesetting machine, which was used for years on a daily paper in that city. It composed and distributed at the same time. The matter was in a kind of basin, from which the letters were picked and properly deposited in the composing part. In the distribution part the types, each one having a different nick, passed by their own weight along a channel in which were openings with projections corresponding to the respective nicks in the types. This machine would do the work of three compositors. A machine known as the Robert Hattersley, does not require special nicks in the type. It comprises classed cells of type on two tables. When a key is touched a piston is pressed against the lowest type in a cell, and causes the type to pass down a short inclined plane. This plane is furnished with conduits, along one of which the type travels to the composing stick. The table with the lower-case types is removable, so that a full case may be substituted for the empty one. From 4,000 to 6,000 types may be set in an hour—about three men's work. In the Mitchell typesetter the compositor has a key-board, each key of which strikes out a type from a brass slide placed on an incline. The type travels along an endless band to a spot where it is turned on end and pushed forward by a notched wheel. The apparatus comprises numerous bands, the lengths and velocities of which so vary as to enable the types, at different distances from the wheel, to reach it in the order in which the keys are struck.—*Inventions.*

AN "ALL-ROUND" PRINTER.

There are very few really good, all-round printers. One man is clever at brass-rule work, another is fast on straight work, another is a good stone hand, another is not so good at these lines, but has cleaner proofs than either—yet not one of them knows anything about press-work. Then among pressmen one is good on job presses, another is good on cylinder cut-work, another on color work, and another, who is not so good at either of the foregoing, can, nevertheless, do his work in much less time; but none of them have the least idea of typesetting or imposing pages or anything else belonging to the composing department. And then, again, neither compositors or pressmen know anything of the sizes, weights and qualities of paper and card stock, or cost of presses, or the price per pound of type; and as for knowing anything about the prices charged for work, that is quite out of the question. They have been for years doing just one class of work, and are quite at a loss if called upon to take hold of something else. If a job of cut-work comes along they would rather let some other man make it ready than put themselves out of the way to learn how for themselves. It is to be hoped that some will try to obtain a larger practical knowledge of their business, more especially the younger members of the printing craft. We should like to see schools for instruction, as has been agitated in a number of the trade journals, established, which would surely result in great benefit to the trade generally, and would be the nearest means of producing good all-round printers.—*Exchange.*

THE publishers of *Judge* have started an illustrated magazine for children called *Judge's Young Folks*. The illustrations are colored in the style of *Judge's* cartoons.

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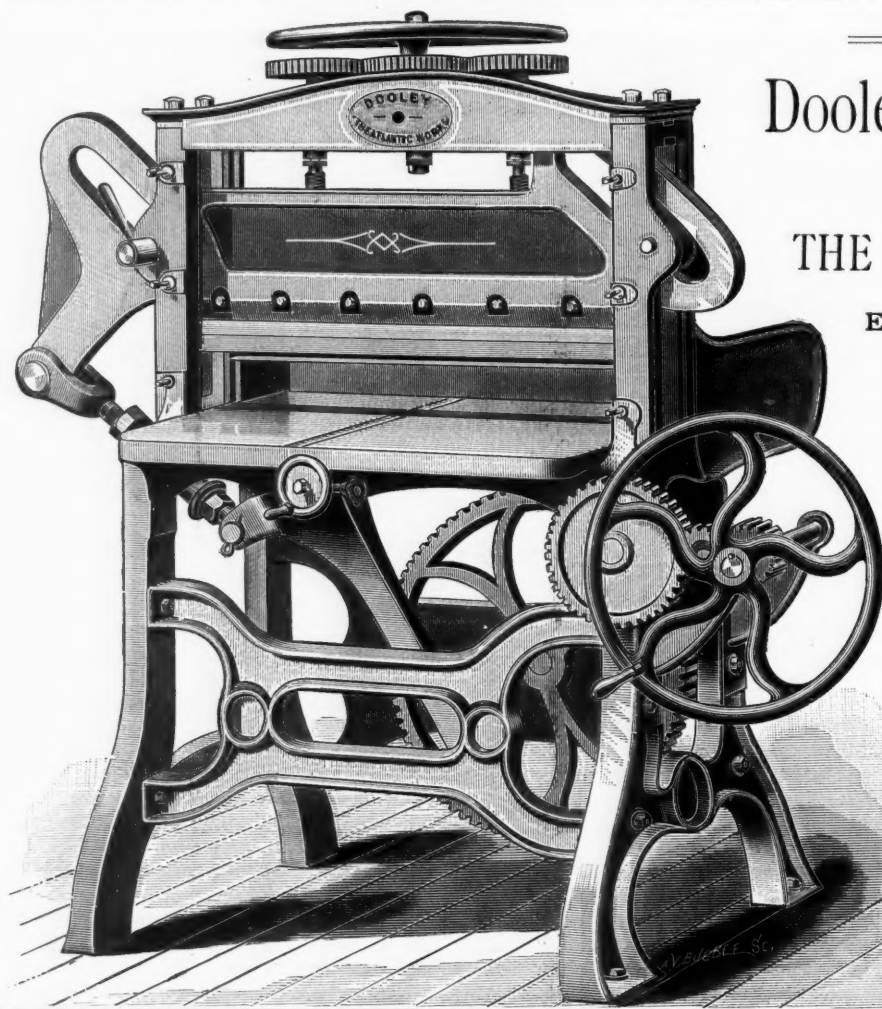
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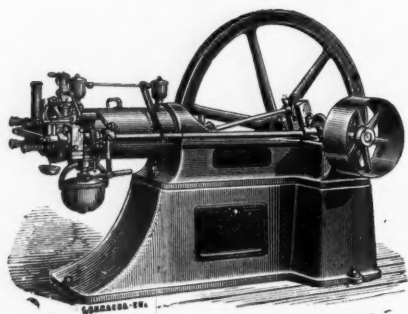
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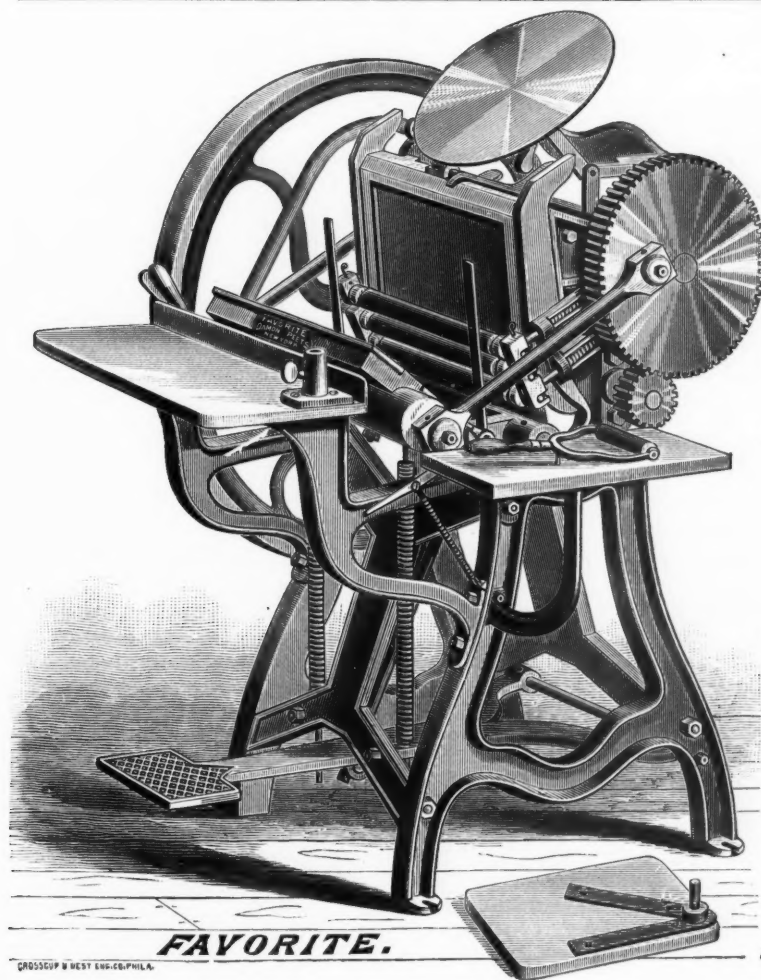
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IMPROVED— FAVORITE PRESS

The Best and Cheapest in the
World.

OUR SALES IN THE LAST FOUR
YEARS HAVE OUTSTRIPPED
ALL OTHERS.

SHARP, WISE AND ECONOMIC PRINTERS
buy the FAVORITE and pay for it, instead of "agreeing"
to pay two or three prices for some high-priced machine.

Send for Descriptive Circular and Prices.

DAMON & PEETS,

44 Beekman Street,

NEW YORK.

FAVORITE.

CROSSCUP & WEST ENG. CO. PHILA.

SAM'L BINGHAM'S SON,

MANUFACTURER OF

PRINTERS' ROLLERS

—AND—

ROLLER COMPOSITION,

296 Dearborn Street,

CHICAGO.

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

Below will be found a few of our Patrons, outside of Job Printers, whose establishments are now using Rollers furnished by us:

TRIBUNE	Chicago.	POST AND TRIBUNE	Detroit.	THE STATES	New Orleans.
INTER OCEAN	Chicago.	FREE PRESS	Detroit.	PICAYUNE	New Orleans.
DAILY NEWS	Chicago.	JOURNAL	Detroit.	TIMES-DEMOCRAT	New Orleans.
HERALD	Chicago.	DISPATCH	St. Paul.	EVENING WISCONSIN	Milwaukee.
STAATS-ZEITUNG	Chicago.	PIONEER PRESS	St. Paul.	SENTINEL	Milwaukee.
MAIL	Chicago.	GLOBE	St. Paul.	HEROLD	Milwaukee.
DAILY CAPITOL	Topeka, Kan.	JOURNAL	Kansas City.	GERMANIA	Milwaukee.
SENTINEL	Indianapolis.	NEWS	Kansas City.	JOURNAL	Peoria.
BEE	Toledo, O.	TIMES	Kansas City.	COURIER	East Saginaw.

W. B. CONKEY



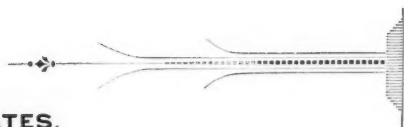
GENERAL BOOK BINDER

FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS,

FRANKLIN BUILDING, 341-351 DEARBORN STREET,

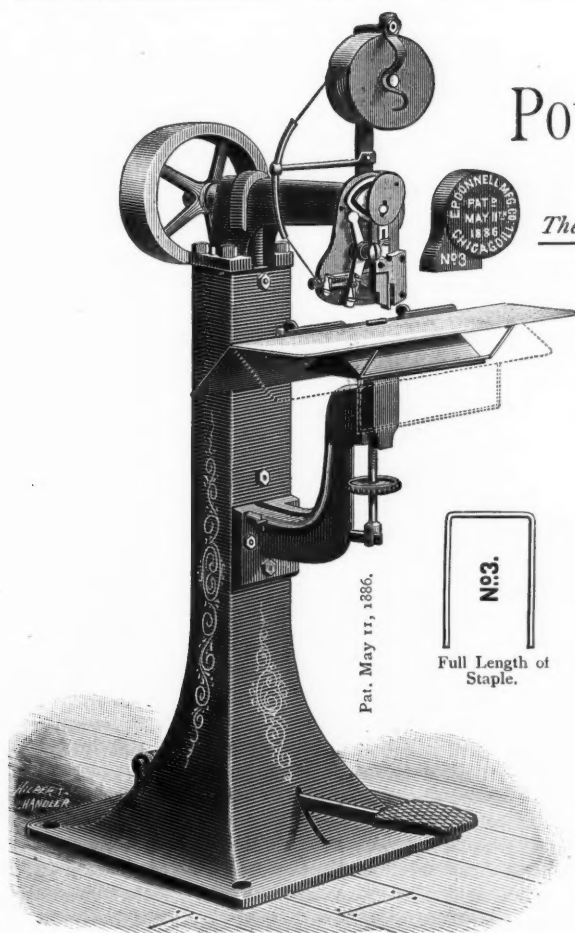
CHICAGO.

SEND FOR ESTIMATES.



Our facilities for Binding PAMPHLETS and EDITION WORK are unsurpassed.

Case Making and Stamping for the Trade solicited.



DONNELL'S IMPROVED No. 3 POWER WIRE STITCHING MACHINE.

The only Simple Wire Stitching Machine in the Market.

It does not require an expert Machinist to keep it in order.

This Machine FORMS, DRIVES AND CLINCHES A STAPLE from a continuous round or flat wire, wound on spools, and will stitch a pamphlet from ONE SHEET to ONE-HALF INCH THICK through the BACK or SADDLE.

There are no parts to get out of order No clogging up with staples.

No limit to the amount of its work. Any GIRL or BOY can operate it from the start. SIMPLE and DURABLE. Weighs 250 pounds.

PRICE, No. 3, - \$400.00.

Price, Steel Wire, Round, 25c.; Steel Wire, Flat, 35c.; guaranteed.

Only TWO ADJUSTMENTS—one for lengthening or shortening the staples, the other for lowering or raising the table.

CAPACITY.

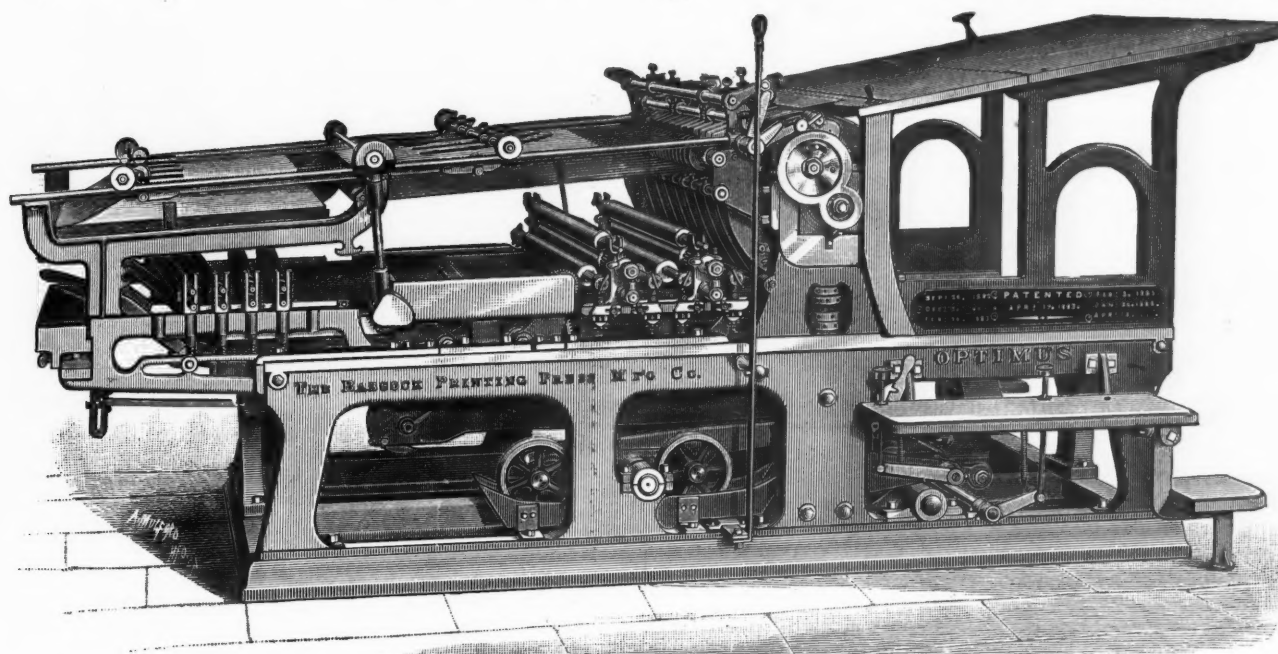
Will stitch from one sheet to one-half inch in thickness, either Saddle or Flat. No adjustment required in changing Flat to Round Wire.

THE E. P. DONNELL MFG. CO.,

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

327 & 329 Dearborn St., 66 & 68 Third Ave., - CHICAGO, ILL.

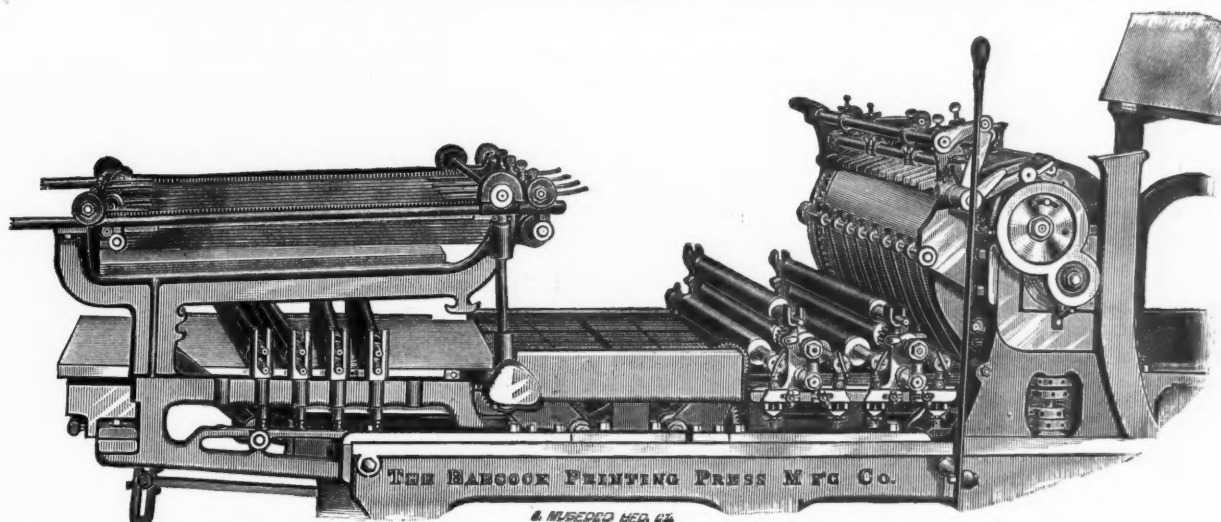
The Babcock Printing Press Manuf'g Co.



THE "OPTIMUS."

MANUFACTURERS OF
*Drum Cylinder, Stop Cylinder, Lithographic
 and Two-Revolution Presses,*
 NEW LONDON, CONN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 26 and 27 TRIBUNE BUILDING.
 BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, 115 and 117 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.,
 GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS.



The above Sectional Cut shows position to which the "Optimus" delivery may be quickly and easily moved or convenience in making ready. With this delivery each sheet is deposited directly over the fountain, printed side up, without touching the printed surface. No Smut. No Offset. Makes perfect piles at fast or slow speed.

THE INLAND PRINTER,

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

183, 185, 187 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

H. O. SHEPARD, PRES. - - - JOS. PEAKE, SEC.-TREAS.

A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

EDITORIAL OFFICE, SECOND FLOOR 183-187 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Two dollars per annum in advance; for six months, one dollar; sample copies, twenty cents.

Great Britain and Ireland, postage paid, eleven shillings and four pence per annum.

To countries within the postal union, seventy-five cents per annum additional. Postage stamps are not desirable, but when it is found necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred.

The INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the fifteenth of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Treasurer by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	ONE MONTH.	THREE MONTHS.	SIX MONTHS.	ONE YEAR.
Plain card	\$ 5 00	\$13 50	\$ 25 50	\$ 48 00
One-eighth page	10 00	27 00	51 00	96 00
One-quarter page	15 00	40 50	76 50	144 00
One-half page	25 00	67 50	127 50	240 00
One page	42 00	113 50	214 00	400 00

WANT COLUMN.

Twenty-five cents per line; minimum, 75 cents. Orders for this column *must* be accompanied by cash.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by the following:

M. P. MCCOY, General Agent for Great Britain and Ireland, 7 Water Lane, Ludgate Circus, London, Eng.
 CHAS. W. CURRY, 183 Madison street, Chicago.
 DOMINION TYPEFOUNDING CO., Montreal, Canada.
 E. A. STAHLBRODT, 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y.
 ELM CITY PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE, 379 State street, New Haven, Conn.
 GOLDING & CO., 183 Fort Hill Sq., Boston.
 H. L. PELOUZE & SON, 314 and 316 Eighth street N. W., Washington.
 J. G. MENGEL & CO., typefounders, Baltimore, Md.
 ROBERT J. YOUNG, 587 Custom House street, New Orleans.
 ST. LOUIS PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO., 224 Walnut street, St. Louis, Mo.
 W. MERK, 234 East Main street, Rochester, N. Y.
 A. N. TRIMBLE, 110 E. Twelfth street, Kansas City.
 C. C. GOW, 316 South Fifteenth street, Omaha, Neb.
 S. G. DUNLOP, 307 Adelaide street west, Toronto, Ont.
 L. L. TALBOTT, care of Iowa Printing Co., Des Moines, Ia.
 P. A. LOERSCH, Free Press News Room, Detroit, Mich.
 CHAS. MCCREADY & CO., 142 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y.
 WESSEL & CO., 11 Spruce street, New York.
 CHAS. F. TAYLOR, Bradley & Gilbert Company, Louisville, Ky.
 HERBERT L. BAKER, 167-169 East Fourth street, St. Paul, Minn.
 HERMAN M. DERNELL, 70 Madison street, Albany, N. Y.
 J. P. MONCEL, Gazette Office, Montreal, Canada.
 G. HEDELER, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipsic, Germany.

CHICAGO, JULY, 1888.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

THE INLAND PRINTER is now publishing portraits and biographical sketches of the ex-presidents of the International Typographical Union. When completed they will be published together as a supplement. The August number will contain a full page, containing portraits of the pressmen delegates to the Kansas City session of the International Typographical Union. Parties desirous of securing extra copies of the same should order them at once.

HAP-HAZARD ESTIMATING.

THE following, clipped from the last issue of the *Employing Printer*, contains food for reflection, and proves that Chicago is not the only city where hap-hazard estimating is indulged in:

In the May number we illustrated how estimating is sometimes done in Chicago, and endeavored to show how it ought to be done. As illustrating the wide diversity of opinion, or rather methods, in figuring, we have before us the figures of four establishments, three in St. Paul and one in Minneapolis, on bids for printing 2,000 catalogues, 32 pages brevier type (28 square inches to the page), printed on 50-lb. S. and S. C. tint, with 50-lb. antique cover, a first-class job, and proofs to go out. The figures were: A, \$88.00; B, \$78.00; C, \$75.00; D, \$73.40. This job would require:

203 pounds of S. and S. C. book paper, at 7¼c. per pound	\$15 74
51 pounds of cover paper, at 8c. per pound	4 08
Composition, 32 pages brevier, 28 square inches each, 72,500 ems, at 50c.	36 25
Presswork, 3 forms	8 00
Binding	6 00
	\$70 07

This figure represents as nearly as can be estimated the actual cost for labor and materials to be paid out. To this the general expense item should be added (i. e., 25 per cent), making \$87.52, leaving a possible margin of 48 cents to the highest bidder. These bidders are all members of the Typothetæ, and realize to what a low condition the business has been reduced. They are not intending to work for nothing; and perhaps they have some little scheme by which they can get more than the average amount of work out of compositors and pressmen.

The chimera entertained some months ago by a number of employing printers that the organization of or influence exerted by a typothetæ would secure the adoption and recognition of a universal standard for estimating has been pretty thoroughly exploded, and the foregoing is only one of a score of instances which could be cited to prove the truth of this assertion. Where no uniform system of wages prevails, it is rank nonsense to suppose that one establishment will allow a competitor or competitors to tie its hands by laying down an arbitrary rule to which it must adhere, under all circumstances. When work is dull and competition keen, each proprietor is very apt to become a law unto himself, and do his own thinking, and acting, too, for that matter. And the reason is obvious. One pays, for example, what may be called the union scale of wages; another, a member of the same organization, employs fledglings and boys, at half these rates. Now, does any sane man expect that the latter is not always prepared to take advantage of the situation to the detriment of the former? The cohesion of such elements, even in a typothetæ, is a *rope of sand*, and none know this fact better than the members thereof. It is true that when extra fine work is demanded, the employer of first-class labor is generally master of the situation; but we are speaking of the rule, not the exception, and we insist it is an absolute impossibility to adopt an iron-clad rule in an organization composed of such incongruous elements.

Again, the claim was made, "association with the element you refer to will eventually lift them up to our standard." On the contrary, the certainty is that such association will bring these optimists down to theirs. Evil communications corrupt good manners. Men who have been the curse of the trade, who have cut and undercut till their names have become a byword and

reproach, are not very apt to change the error of their ways because they have the privilege of associating once a month with honorable men.

There has been more unmitigated nonsense written on the subject of "How to Estimate" during the past nine months than has appeared for the past nine years; and what is worthy of note, no two authorities have agreed. From the ponderous inch-by-inch, floor-occupied space, mathematically demonstrated, and, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, impracticable scheme, to the "incidental expense" addendum (a very indefinite term, generally used as a cover to gross ignorance), the trade has been flooded with advice from all quarters; but so long as the state of affairs referred to prevails, we are afraid it is love's labor lost. And while we are prepared to denounce all under, or reckless, or jumping to conclusion estimating, we cannot forget that the indications of the coming of the millenium are not as promising as we would like to see them, and that men cannot hunt with the hounds and run with the hare.

THE RESULTS OF JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING.

OUR readers have frequently been advised of our views on the benefits to be derived from persistent and systematic advertising, and every-day practical experience but serves to convince us of the correctness of these opinions. It is true that it takes all kinds of folks to make a world; that prejudice too often prevails; that doubting Thomases can be found in the ranks of business men, as elsewhere, and that there are none so blind as those who *won't* see; nevertheless, there is little doubt that these form the exception—not the rule—and that the great mass of the business community not only concede the value of judicious advertising, but that they prove their faith by their works. They believe in it because they have experienced the benefits to be derived therefrom, and having such experience are willing to give credit to whom credit is due. We have listened so often to the shallow, nonsensical, pettifogging arguments of the freak who does not believe in advertising under any circumstances; to the opinions of the wisacre who insists he can cover the field he wants to cover better than any periodical can do for him; to the individual who won't be dictated to by anybody; and to the antediluvian who only desires to make a living, and expects to do that without the aid of printers' ink, that we consider it time thrown away to attempt to convince them of the error of their ways. Such an effort would apparently concede to them an importance which they certainly do not possess, and even should success crown our efforts we do not consider the game worth the name.

We have been led into these remarks by the recent testimony tendered by an INLAND PRINTER advertiser, which speaks louder than mere words can as to the efficacy of securing the patronage of the trade through its agency. A short time since a firm placed a card in its columns, to run for four months. Upon our agent calling for a renewal, he was shown inquiries from Pernambuco, Brazil, Balize, British Honduras, Buenos Aires, Argentine, and Paris, France, the writers of which stated that the advertisement

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"He who hath ears to hear, let him hear." Of course money can be as easily thrown away in injudicious, reckless advertising as in any other channel, but it is safe to assert that no better investment can be made than in a well-displayed, truthfully worded advertisement, continuously inserted in the columns of a reputable trade journal which brings from month to month the merits of the article advertised to the attention of present or intending purchasers.

THE UNCERTAINTY OF THE ORIGIN OF PRINTING.

DISCUSSIONS have arisen at various times among prominent followers of the typographic art as to the origin of printing. It appears truly astonishing that any question could have arisen concerning the origin of an important discovery of no earlier date than the fourteenth century. That the invention of an art so curious in its nature, and so highly beneficial in its consequences, should have been the boast and contention, not of individuals only, but of cities and countries, is less surprising than that the inventor should have neglected to secure to himself the honor of the discovery. Public gratitude might at least have been expected to perpetuate the name to which it owed such infinite obligations. But neither this nor personal ambition prevented the obscurity which has fallen on the subject, and which has well-nigh concealed from us the author, as well as the time and place in which his art originated. Posterity, however, has not been neglected in ascertaining the truth, and though from the multiplicity of evidence and the contradictory facts adduced by disputing parties, differences of opinion may still exist, yet from an impartial survey, there appears a preponderance of testimony, calculated to produce conviction, and to form the judgment of those who candidly investigate the point.

To us, indeed, who are tenacious only for the use of this art of inestimable value, without having any pretension to its original contrivance, it is less a matter of serious debate than to those cities that would invest themselves with the credit of its discovery.

Though it might be rationally presumed that everything would have contributed to render public and to secure just celebrity to so glorious an undertaking, yet, at the period of its invention, circumstances of very opposite tendency had the ascendant. The first reason to be assigned for the concealment of the art was its imperfect state during the short time it was suffered to remain in the hands of its original projector. Secondly, pecuniary motives, which tempted the first printers, accustomed to the large sums usually paid for manuscripts, to sell their printed works as such, so that for a time printing was as much the counterfeit as the substitute of writing, being, as it were, the fac simile

of the handwriting of the most approved scribes. The subject was further involved in obscurity by the number of persons jointly concerned in the practice of the art. The want of sufficient funds to meet the expenses incurred in transacting the business induced persons of ingenuity to associate themselves with persons of property, and by that means their names were blended, and their merits rendered dubious.

These reasons appear to furnish some of the principal causes of that concealment which at first prevailed, but an invention so great and important could not be long secreted, and in a few years the surprising powers of the artist were discovered in a manner little suited to his wishes, he being accused of witchcraft on his offering for sale a number of bibles, which, resembling each other in every particular, were deemed a production beyond the reach of human effort. This happened in the year 1460, and it is uniformly agreed that the establishment of the art could not have been earlier than about the year 1422, nor later than the year 1442. From the date of its origin to the period previously mentioned, presses were established in various parts of Europe, and at the time when inter-communication between different countries was infrequent and difficult, each printer and each city could claim the honor of the invention without the danger of immediate detection.

MONSTROSITIES.

SOME months ago we published a page of samples of jobs, or rather abortions, issued from what are known as *amateur* offices. In the present number we present a second installment—selected at random from a drawer full of similar beauties—the productions of so-called professional establishments; and it is difficult to decide which of the two present the most ludicrous features, or which carry off the palm as the production of botches. In the first, however, little if any pretense was made of proficiency; there was no sailing under false colors. In the present instance no such extenuating circumstances are found. One of the establishments (*sic*) furnishing two of these fearfully and wonderfully made specimens of typography modestly and truthfully publishes the following announcement in connection therewith:

If you have got any job work that you want done in *first-class* order, it would be to your advantage to write to, or call and see us before giving the work to any other printing establishment.

Another, whose proprietor has evidently heard of the "hatchet" story, whose sample is the most grotesque of all, says:

Those in need of *first-class* job work should give me a call before going elsewhere. My motto is, *good work* and small profits.

If this isn't gall run to seed, what is? But what we desire to impress upon our readers is that these are *not* exceptional specimens. Hundreds and hundreds of similar caricatures, gathered from almost every state in the union, now lie before us, many of which would put to the blush the gems here presented. And in spite of this fact we are gravely told in quarters from which we had a right to expect better things, that there is no need of an apprenticeship system!

As might be expected, tradesmen who are satisfied with such mechanical efforts are equally satisfied with intellectual pabulum of a similar character and caliber. The following excerpt, clipped from the leading editorial column of a journal, the subscription price of which is \$1.50 per year, whose job-printing efforts are also illustrated, will partly corroborate the truth of this statement:

—Mr Joe Baxley of our city is the happiest man we know of, It is a *gial*, and when he was asked what was his price he said it was not for sale

We should hardly infer from the above that *it* was a *gial*; we should think it was a nondescript—in which the masculine, feminine and neuter were equally blended.

The editor of another sheet, who is satisfied with \$1 per annum for his lucubrations, pens the following as his leading article. We give it *verbatim et literatim*:

—The boys in our city brought the new year in with a whoop. They dug a hole about three feet deep in the ground buried a keg in which was ten pounds of powder attached a fuse and Just at 12 o'clock they touched her off. There was first a noise as of distance thunder, the earth shuck, the sash in the houses rattled, people be came alarmed, for fear of another earth queake—a flash,—and all was still for two minutes then a shower of sand—and 1888, the year of 14 was upon us.

The "shuck" accompanied by the "distance" thunder must indeed have been a "tutch"-ing sight. O Lord, how long?

THE action taken at the late meeting of the International Typographical Union in adopting the beneficial system; appointing a deputation to meet the Typothetæ at its session in New York in September next; the changing from annual to biennial sessions; the selection of permanent headquarters and the election of delegates to the Federation of Trades was commendable in the extreme. The postponement of the consideration of the MacKellar system of type measurement, the adoption of which would effectually put a stop to the bickerings existing, and do justice to all, was shortsighted and unjustifiable from whatever standpoint viewed.

THE June issue of the *Printers' Register* contains a leading article under the caption of "American Copyright and British Printing," in which, as might have been expected, exception is taken to the provision in the Chase bill requiring that copyright shall be enjoyed by a British author only if his works published in the United States are also set up and printed there. In it the prediction is made that no man in his senses will dream of having a work twice set up in type when he can take

reproach, are not very apt to change the error of their ways because they have the privilege of associating once a month with honorable men.

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—Mr Joe Bazley of our city is the happiest man we know of, It is a *gial*, and when he was asked what was his price he said it was not for sale

We should hardly infer from the above that *it* was a *gial*; we should think it was a nondescript—in which the masculine, feminine and neuter were equally blended.

The editor of another sheet, who is satisfied with \$1 per annum for his lucubrations, pens the following as his leading article. We give it *verbatim et literatim*:

—The boys in our city brought the new year in with a whoop. They dug a hole about three feet deep in the ground buried a keg in which was ten pounds of powder attached a fuse and Just at 12 o'clock they touched her off. There was first a noise as of distance thunder, the earth shuck, the sash in the houses rattled, people be came alarmed, for fear of another earth queake—a flash,—and all was still for two minutes then a shower of sand—and 1888, the year of 13 was upon us.

The "shuck" accompanied by the "distance" thunder must indeed have been a "tutch"-ing sight. O Lord, how long?

THE action taken at the late meeting of the International Typographical Union in adopting the beneficial system; appointing a deputation to meet the Typothetæ at its session in New York in September next; the changing from annual to biennial sessions; the selection of permanent headquarters and the election of delegates to the Federation of Trades was commendable in the extreme. The postponement of the consideration of the MacKellar system of type measurement, the adoption of which would effectually put a stop to the bickerings existing, and do justice to all, was shortsighted and unjustifiable from whatever standpoint viewed.

THE June issue of the *Printers' Register* contains a leading article under the caption of "American Copyright and British Printing," in which, as might have been expected, exception is taken to the provision in the Chase bill requiring that copyright shall be enjoyed by a British author only if his works published in the United States are also set up and printed there. In it the prediction is made that no man in his senses will dream of having a work twice set up in type when he can take

stereotypes and ship them over to England, or even export the printed sheets themselves; hence it may safely be affirmed that every American work issued in Great Britain, under its provisions, will be American-made—as American authors can obtain copyright in Great Britain without a similar restriction. While there is, doubtless, a great deal of force in this statement, the *Register* should remember that it is the duty of American publishers and printers to look out for their own instead of British interests, and that if corresponding restrictions are imposed on American works, copyrighted in Great Britain, no fault will be found with such action. It should not be forgotten, however, that there is a material difference in a market afforded by 60,000,000 of people and one which contains a little more than half this number.

LET some of those printers who are finding fault with the insurance companies for raising their rates, carefully read the letter of our Detroit correspondent, under the caption of "Fire Insurance," and then ask themselves, if they are blameless in the matter. There are generally two sides to a question.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE WAGE QUESTION OF COMPOSITORS IN LONDON.

BY I. B. LENO.

WE have no act of parliament in England to shorten the hours of labor of adults. Whether we are likely to have such an act passed is questionable. Still the hours devoted to toil are being gradually but persistently reduced; not in one trade, but the majority. Thirty-five years ago I was working in a large printing office on the outskirts of this huge city. The hours of labor were from eight to eight; the time being the same from Monday to Saturday. The time allowed for meals were, for dinner, one hour, and for tea, half an hour, leaving the working day ten and a half hours. This may be taken as a fair sample of the time of working at the period of which I am speaking. There has been little or no alteration with regard to the first five days of the week, although I think it will be admitted that the "going in" time is less punctually kept. The shortening of the hours takes place on Saturday, it being customary to quit the printing office now at noon. There is no doubt that this curtailment is beneficial; but it has struck me that the advantages have always been unequally shared. "Stab" hands receive the same wages as formerly, or at least I know of no instance in which their wages have been lowered through the alteration; but it has been otherwise with the pieceworkers. Practically they have lost, willy nilly, five working hours. True, since the first period spoken of there has been a slight rise on the "thousand," but that did not follow till years after the change, and, so far as I know, was quite independent of it.

The London scale cannot be looked upon as perfection; indeed it requires a deal of revision. I do not see that subsequent alterations have materially improved it. Why should a "grass" in a couple of days be able to leave a newspaper office with as much money in his pocket as a man who has labored in a book office for an entire week? There is little doubt about the latter being the better workman, and that, as a rule, he knows far more of the trade he follows. Then, again, although he gets nearly twenty-five per cent less for his output, his spacing is more carefully attended to, his proofs are more carefully read, there is the loss of time spent in imposition and revises off the galley. I will say nothing about the lifting of heavy forms, and the dangers of correcting finals on the machine. My impression has always been that the variation should have been the other way about. This unfairness arose from the newspaper hands forming themselves into a ring, and you are too well acquainted with their radical injustice in your own country

to necessitate my wasting time in giving you fuller particulars of their prototypes in England. Whatever may be the case now, there was a time, and that not long since, when it required a deal of friendship and interest for a book hand to force himself into this favored circle.

The trade society holds its own fairly well in London. Its strength has been always centered here and the larger cities. Strikes are not common; much less in number, and of necessity in extent, to those in the shoemaking, carpentering, and other trades. In the smaller towns of England unionists are rarities; indeed, it is quite common for apprentices to serve their time without knowing of their existence. Possibly the reason why strikes are so uncommon in England results from a knowledge of the weakness of the union. That weakness does not consist so much of the small proportion of the members enrolled upon the society's books, as from the fact that London is always overstocked with turnovers; that is, a class who have only half learned the business of typesetting. The majority of these are composed of young persons between the ages of sixteen and twenty, who have picked up what they know of the business on country or suburban newspapers. It is this class, swollen as they are by a lesser number of inferior workmen, many of whom have lost their characters, that I mainly attribute the miserable position of the trade; for despite the statistics of Mr. Leoni Levy, I fearlessly assert that the average earnings of compositors is far below that of carpenters, stonemasons, bricklayers, or even shoemakers. I know of no satisfactory means of arriving at a proper knowledge of the true average; but I have good cause to doubt if it would reach 30 shillings a week per man, although I admit there are a few who get four times this amount. This is a small wage in London, where rents are so high that a single room cannot be got for less than 4 shillings a week, and two for less than 6 shillings.

I am afraid if our pauper records were searched, an undue proportion of compositors would be found figuring therein. For this their liability to consumption would, to a large extent, be accountable.

The above sum is often swollen by the earnings of wives. I have known compositors' wives to follow all kinds of occupations—book-folding, gumming, envelope-making, black-bordering, washing, nursing, charring, cleaning, etc. The strangest fact I know of will be found in comparing the earnings of compositors with those of machine minders. They are, as a rule, well paid, although it would puzzle a philosopher to say why they should receive at least fifty per cent more wages.

There is another disadvantage under which London compositors labor. The majority have to support two homes—in other words, they have to dine in the printing office or at a neighboring cook shop. This is a much more serious thing than most persons imagine, inasmuch as a meal for an entire family is often purchased for the price of a dinner at a cook shop or public house, whose proprietor makes a practice of cutting up a joint or joints daily. Whenever, and it is the rule rather than the exception, this course is adopted, it may fairly be said that there is 6 shillings less the absolute wage for the wife to handle, three of which are practically lost.

I have already said that there is a wide difference in compositors' wages. But what I have stated mainly applies to piece hands on newspapers and book houses. It is, however, in the low-cutting job houses that the most miserable wages are paid. In the city itself jobbing hands are paid from 30 shillings to £2; but in the low-priced shops named they seldom rank higher than £1 5 shillings, and it is quite common to pay as low as a pound. It would be a folly to suppose that the master reaps the advantage. When I state that many of these jobbing printers advertise to print 10,000 handbills (crown 8vo.) for 14 shillings, and 1,000 small cards for 7 shillings, the folly of such a belief is apparent. The truth is that competition among London printers was never so great as at present, and that masters in the outlying districts are forced to cut low and pay low wages for self-protection, for there is no difficulty in getting, even in the heart of the city, work done at the prices named. The quotations given will startle no few of your readers. In order that you may be able to realize the change in prices during the past forty years, I may state that the lowest price charged for 10,000 handbills at the former period was £1, and for a thousand cards 12 shillings 6 pence. It must be admitted that the price of paper and cards has been materially lowered. Paper was then 6 pence a pound, against 2½ or 3 pence now; and cards 8 pence,

against 3 and 4 pence. But this advantage being granted, and also the great labor-saving resulting from the introduction of the Cropper, it is still apparent that the sinking in price could not have been effected without employing a lower-paid class of labor.

Well paid jobbing work is exceedingly difficult to pick up now. That is chiefly monopolized by certain big houses who make it a rule to give as much as two and even three years' credit. I could mention a house employing at least two hundred hands, that extends its credit far beyond the longest period named, and the result is that it has almost a monopoly on railway and company work, which is known to be the best paying work of the kind of which I am now treating.

The question is sure to be asked, is there no hope for a better state of things? and I can only answer like the watcher on the tower of Bluebeard, "I see none." Competition is too fierce to admit of it, not in one department of the printing business, but in all. Masters must have a profit from somewhere, and if they cannot get it solely from materials becoming cheaper and the employment of labor-saving machinery, they will get it by reduced wages, even though they employ an inferior class of workmen. Whether it be true or not that compositors in England were once entitled to wear swords, I know not; but if some of them, if no improvement takes place, have to wear beggars' scrips will in no sense surprise me. True, food of all kinds, thanks to America and free trade, is exceptionally low. Were it otherwise, the living of compositors and their families would be a much more serious matter. I say this in despite of the minority—who are better positioned, and who are too apt "to measure other persons' corn by their own bushel."

My knowledge, though considerable, of the condition of compositors in America is too limited to enable me to draw a comparison, but, as an old man and master, I sincerely trust that they are better paid and better off in the new country than the old.

The foregoing facts are culled from a long and practical acquaintance with the printing trade, and although they may appear past belief, they are nevertheless true, and I pity those who have faith in the erroneous statements of that supposed great authority of labor statistics whose name I have already mentioned, and whose work is not worth the paper it is printed on.

It is only fair to say that in my calculations I have taken society and non-society houses, and to admit that had I taken the former into account only, the average I have given would have been too low. That I hold to be the only fair method of striking the average, and although Prof. Leoni Levy leads his readers to believe that has been his mode of proceeding, I have good reasons for believing that his facts have been gathered from too few sources. Indeed, I can imagine no other way to account for their untrustworthiness both with regard to the printing business and many, if not all other trades, with which he professes to have dealt.

The wages paid in England to readers are yet more difficult to average than those of compositors. They are known to range from 25 shillings to £5; but I should say that the average may be fairly taken to range between 30 shillings and 50, the wages being dependent upon the firm rather than the importance of the functions they have to fill. Indeed, I have known a classical reader to get less than a reader of a daily broad sheet, or, indeed, the lowest kind of printing.

MR. JOHN McVICAR.

MR. JOHN McVICAR, whose likeness accompanies this sketch, is what may appropriately be styled an old-time printer, and is well and favorably known to the craft in the United States. He was born in Kingston, Ontario, forty-five years ago, in which city he received a rudimentary education in private schools and in Queen's College preparatory school, and subsequently graduated from the Hamilton (Ontario) Central school, in 1857. He began to learn the trade of printer in the office of the Kingston (Ontario) *Daily News*. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Fifth New York Cavalry, "Ira Harris Guards," at Watertown, New York, and shortly afterward was transferred to the Sixth New York Cavalry, of which his father was lieutenant-colonel, and served in it as quartermaster-sergeant until the abolition of the battalion organization system, when he returned to Rochester, New York, to which city his relatives had removed from Kingston. He there joined the typographical union, and participated in the strike against the order system in 1863, after which he left for Chicago, where he worked on the *Post*, when James W. Sheahan and Andre Matteson were editors and William Pickett mechanical manager. He left Chi-

cago on the occasion of the *Post* strike of 1864, going to Detroit, from which city he was elected a delegate respectively to the Memphis session of the International Typographical Union in 1867, the Albany session in 1869, the Boston session in 1875 and the Philadelphia session in 1876, in which city he was elected president of that body, presiding at its deliberations at the Louisville session of 1877. He has also attended several other sessions as an ex-delegate, at all of which he has been a welcome visitor. The strike fund adopted by the International Typographical Union in Detroit, in 1878, was the result of his labors, though it was subsequently overthrown at Washington a year later. Many of the general laws of that body originated with Mr. McVicar, while all his efforts were marked by prudence and sterling common sense. He has held every



office within the gift of the local body, and was a very active member up to within three or four years ago, when he was placed on the honorary list of Detroit union. He quit active work as a printer in 1871, and for the last ten years has been managing editor of the *Detroit Evening News*—the successful daily paper of Michigan. He is in the prime of manhood—physical and intellectual—and has, we trust, many years of an active and successful life before him. Mr. McVicar has been happily married for a number of years, but has no living children.

THE *Official Journal* is published in Paris by an association of workmen, who receive their materials from the government. The work costs about 450,000 francs a year, and it is estimated that the gross profit to the state amounts to 560,000 francs a year. The compositors get a shilling an hour, and nine hours make a day. The workmen share in the profits in proportion to the quantity of work done. In the work of issuing the paper about one hundred and eighty persons are employed. The twenty-six workmen shareholders, heads of staff, have each subscribed for one 160-franc share, to conform to the law regulating joint stock companies, and this stock draws interest at five per cent a year. The association has no apprentices, and the members are pledged not to strike.—*Printers' Register, London.*

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

WINNIPEG TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

TWENTY years ago there was not a printer nor a plant of printing material in the province of Manitoba. Today—less than a quarter of a century—there are several first class printing establishments, including lithographing, and a number of newspapers, a few of them exhibiting enterprise equal to journals of long standing in the old settled portions of Canada. It is not my intention in this article to review the introduction and development of the craft in Manitoba, but to give a brief sketch of the first and only typographical union in the Canadian Northwest. Winnipeg, the political capital of the province, is the commercial center of the Northwest. The city has a population of over twenty-two thousand, and in it are established the leading printing offices and the representative newspapers.

Prior to 1880 there were very few printers in Winnipeg, but from that year the increase has been marked. In the latter part of 1880 a number of printers were brought to the city from Toronto, Ontario, to take situations on a new daily paper to be established here. All of these men had in their possession traveling cards of the International Typographical Union, and, true to the instinct of human nature, they had not been here long before they realized that man was a social creature, and depended on one another for help. They therefore talked of forming a union, at the meetings of which they could enjoy social intercourse, and legislate for the mutual benefit of all. In September, 1881, a meeting of those holding International Typographical Union cards was held, and it was decided to apply for a charter from the parent body, which was granted on the application of the following gentlemen: Archibald King, James McCaw, D. Cassells, A. C. Simpson, T. Morgan, A. Newlands, P. Considine, A. McLiver, W. H. Cullin, and J. B. McDowell. On October 16, the necessary authority having been received, the first regular meeting was held, and, after the admission of new members, the following officers were elected, and committees appointed: A. King, president; B. F. Jones, vice-president; W. Walsh, treasurer; J. B. McDowell, secretary; G. F. Leaper, sergeant-at-arms; A. McLiver, A. Morrell, and R. Campbell, standing committee; P. Considine, W. Brennan, and W. H. Cullin, investigating committee.

The union started on its career with a membership of nineteen. Only three of its original members are now in the city; A. King, its first president, is still an active member; R. Campbell is an honorary member, being a shareholder and foreman of the *Sun* newspaper, and B. F. Jones, expelled some time ago for deliberate "ratting." Two of the charter members, James McCaw and Patrick Considine, are in Chicago. The others are scattered over the American continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, some in responsible positions, and one conducting an office of his own. The growth of the union can be best illustrated by quoting the annual returns to the International Union:

Membership at institution	19
Reported to International Typographical Union, 1883.....	44
" " " " " " 1884.....	58
" " " " " " 1885.....	39*
" " " " " " 1886.....	46
" " " " " " 1887.....	68
" " " " " " 1888.....	70

During the prevalence of the "boom" in Winnipeg, the printers became afflicted with a desire for a portion of the wealth so lavishly spent in real estate and the erection of costly structures. In 1882 the proprietors made a peremptory demand for a reduction in the scale from 45 to 40 cents on morning newspapers and from 40 to 37 cents on evening. The demand was startling from its suddenness and the terms in which it was conveyed, but it did not demoralize the men, and they resolved to resist it. The struggle that ensued was a severe one, and very expensive for both employers and men. A combination was arranged among the employing printers, and an agent was dispatched to St. Paul to hire a number of new hands. To expedite their transportation, a special train was secured. The striking printers were kept posted of the movements of their employers, and were at the station to meet the new arrivals. They corralled a few of the importation, but a sufficient

* The decrease in the membership of 1885 was on account of a number of the members losing their situations and subsequently leaving the city, in June and July, 1884, and their places being filled by non-members

number went to work to allow the papers to be published, although with considerable less reading matter, and presenting the fact that "matter" was carried from one office to another. The employers did not offer any great objection to the increase of weekly wages, and \$18 per week is now the prevailing rate for job hands. The men brought here from St. Paul did not remain long, but as the winter season approached they returned southward, their "frames" being given those who went out on strike, the union, in the interval, having altered its scale to the old figure of 40 cents per 1,000 ems. One of the number that came down on the special is still in the city, but is now a respected member of the local union.

The strike of 1882 was the only one ordered by the union since its organization. But in June, 1884, the employes in the *Times* newsroom unanimously agreed among themselves to leave their "cases," as a result of a quantity of matter being borrowed from an adjoining office, and no compensation being allowed the men for the time lost in consequence of the decrease of composition that day. All the men at that time lost their situations, as, with the non-union men in the city, and the importation of new hands from Minneapolis, the "frames" were filled within a week. The union indorsed the action of the *Times* men at a subsequent meeting, and a few unfaithful members felt the sting of organized labor. In 1886 there was trouble threatened on two occasions. The first on a notice from the employers of a reduction in wages, from \$18 to \$16 a week, and a decrease of 5 cents per 1,000 ems. This was compromised. Trade generally at that time was very depressed, and the union was willing to meet the employers half way. After a number of interviews, and on the union issuing its final proposition, weekly wages were made \$16 to \$18, and piecework reduced 2½ cents per 1,000 ems. The second occasion was on the establishment of a new evening newspaper, which soon after purchased the franchise of a contemporary, a clause of the bargain stipulating that three employes of the defunct journal should be given situations. This would necessitate the dismissal of men without cause. The union objected to the introduction of that principle in Winnipeg, and intimated that if any of their men were discharged to make room for others it would be equivalent to dismissing them all. This was also amicably arranged.

On January 17, 1886, the union celebrated the anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin by a banquet, which was attended by the leading employing printers and a number of prominent citizens. The gathering did much in strengthening the friendly feeling between the proprietors and men, and a similar celebration has been continued each year since. The banquet of 1886 was the first social gathering of printers representing more than one establishment held in the Canadian Northwest. The annual celebrations have been productive of much good; and lessen the possibilities of misunderstanding between employer and employé.

In 1886, also, Mr. David Jameson, an ex-president of the union, was appointed provincial deputy of the chief organizer, and has retained the position since.

The present officers of the union are: G. H. Moore, president; B. F. Hillis, vice-president; T. Hearn, treasurer; W. Colloton, financial and corresponding secretary; W. R. McCracken, recording secretary; G. Speirs, sergeant-at-arms.

The monthly meetings of the union are held the first Saturday evening of each month, and are fairly well attended. The job printers of Winnipeg take an active interest in the business of the union, and are all members. The pressmen also are gradually throwing their influence in with the printers, and during the past year four have applied and been received as members. H.

VERMILION INK CONDEMNED FOR TITLES.

L'Imprimerie decries the partiality shown by French printers for vermilion in title-pages, wrappers, vignettes, ornamental letters, arms, etc. It is a mistake to suppose that this color produces an effect; on the contrary, it remains pale, and shows up badly. It would be far better to use a superior black ink; or, if an effect be desired, to employ carmine, purple, or crimson. Vermilion resembles powdered brick-dust, and has been discarded by all printers (especially in America) desiring to distinguish themselves in their art.

MATRIX-MAKING MACHINE.

WE are enabled with this issue to give our readers an illustration of the electro-matrix machine which has been referred to several times in our columns, and which has been built from designs made by the editor of this journal. The purpose of this machine is to produce a matrix, by the use of dies, from which stereotypes are taken for use in printing. Matrices are now made by taking an impression or mold in a specially prepared paper pulp. These matrices are then dried, when they are ready for the casting to be made, which is an exact duplicate of the body of type.

In this process a specially prepared cardboard or matrix-board is used, into which the impressions are made successively by dies forced downward semi-electrically.

The size and form of the machine are well represented by the cut. In figures it is 30 inches long by 6 inches wide. The records show about one hundred patents on matrix machines, but this one appears to be different from any one heretofore attempted, and seems to be the only one that has shown any measure of success.

The essential features of the machine are the application of electricity to overcome numerous mechanical movements, and a mechanical arrangement whereby perfection of work is secured and lost motion is avoided. The dies, ninety in number, are carried between two thin plates, and are shown in the interior part of the machine. The lower one of these plates is extended out into a long thin lever which is pivoted near the middle of its length to a sliding cross-head, and has its one key at the other end. It will be seen that by taking hold of the key the dies may be made to slide around into any position. Directly below the key is a hard rubber index plate with ninety-one holes. These holes, which are made to accurately fit the pin projecting below the key, form the guide whereby any die desired can be brought to the center of the machine.

On top of the machine is a crank driven by belt, and is the only power application. Driven by this crank is a long reciprocating piston, or magnet core of soft iron, which is within the larger of the two upper magnets. Just in front of this magnet is a toggle joint to which is attached a soft iron armature extending a little ways within the magnet. Beneath the steel plate on which the dies slide, and through which there is a central perforation for the dies to pass, is a matrix carriage extending across the machine. This carriage has a movement lengthwise of the machine, a distance equal to the width of column to be printed.

This movement is produced by means of a clock spring, and the amount of movement is controlled by an escapement at the extreme back of the machine. All the letters and characters are made in one of six different sizes, hence there are six different amounts of escapement, each of which is a multiple of the smallest.

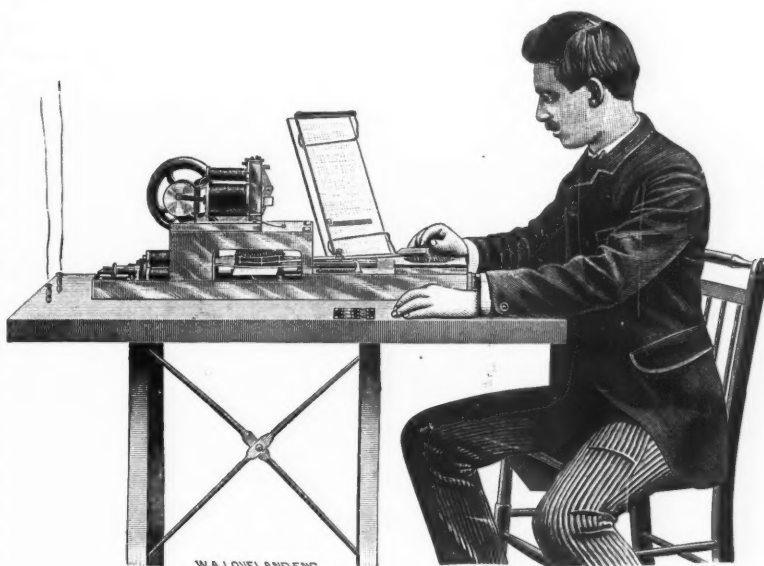
When in operation, the crank is kept running and the soft iron core reciprocates in the large upper magnet at about three hundred revolutions per minute. When a letter is to be struck the key is pressed into one of the holes in the index plate, where it makes an electrical connection which gives the proper escapement for the letter struck. The same current that frees the escapement passes through the large magnet and causes the reciprocating core to cling tightly to the soft iron armature and draw the toggle joint straight. The lower end of the toggle

is provided with a punch or sliding hammer which drives the die down into the matrix below. As the toggle passes the center, it comes in contact with a pin and breaks the circuit so as to leave the armature free to stay in its outer position, where the reciprocating core pushes it on its return stroke. By this means the hammer makes but one stroke, no matter how long the key is down, and this is finished and hammer returned to its former position in less than one-fifth of a second from the instant of first contact of the key. It should be remembered that the current that connects the hammer movement, frees the escapement on its way, and no matter how quick the hammer stroke is made, it is always preceded by the proper amount of movement of the matrix carriage. The width of the column to be printed is divided into a certain number of units of space, these units being the ones on which the letters are cut. A little in front of the center of the machine and by the side of the sliding cross-head is a scale of units on which is registered the position of carriage at any moment. The carriage is further provided with a false frame by which the matrix can be drawn out and inspected, and then returned to its former position without endangering the adjustment. The carriage escapes from the operator and is returned to the beginning of the line by pulling back on the pin just over the unit scale. The distance between lines can be anything desired, and is made by pressing a button on the side of the matrix carriage.

All copy for this machine is prepared on a typewriter, and the amount that goes to make a line is determined by a justifying machine which is attached, electrically, to a common typewriter. This machine is but a slight modification of the escapement movement of the matrix machine, and is now being designed in the office of *Wood and Iron*.

The actual rate of work that can be accomplished on this machine is not known, as there are yet no expert operators, but a non-expert can, after an hour's practice, easily make five thousand ems per hour, which is four or five times the amount of work performed by an ordinary typesetter. The machine, how-

ever, is not adapted for display type, and can be used to advantage only on body work.—*Wood and Iron*.



AUTOSTEREOTYPIC PRINTING.

A new process of so-called autostereotypic printing, especially adapted for the reproduction of books and engravings, has lately been invented in Switzerland, and is already used with advantage in a large printing office at Zurich. The process will cheapen the reprinting of the works of foreign authors, since the typesetting and copying of engravings is saved, and an accurate stereotype plate is obtained directly from the original. It is a transfer process, in which a blank, composed of plaster of paris, silicate of potash or soda, and phosphate of lime is employed. The print to be copied is moistened in a solution of phosphate of soda in distilled water, alcohol and acetic ether, and is then transferred in the usual way to the plaster of paris plate previously coated with a film of gelatine containing citrate of iron and ammonia. After the transfer is made (all the processes thus far having been conducted in a darkroom) the plate is dried and exposed to direct sunlight for fifteen minutes. When taken out the places where the light has acted will be found to be quite hard, while at the other places the plaster is soft, and will fall off as fine powder as deep as the solution has penetrated, if brushed with a hard brush. The plate is then ready to be stereotyped.

THE OLD TRAMP PRINTER.

Here's a rhyme to the old tramp printer that as long as he lives will roam,
Whose "card" is his principal treasure and, where night overtakes him, home;
Whose shoes are run over and twisty, whose garments are shiny and thin,
And who takes a bunk in the basement when the pressman lets him in.
It is true there are some of the trampers that only the Angel of Death,
When he touches them with his sickle, can cure of the "spirituous breath";
And that some of their fellow trampers are shunned as unwholesome scamps;
And that some are just aimless, homeless, restless, typographical tramps.

But the most of them surely are worthy of something akin to praise,
And have drifted down to the present out of wholesomer, happier days;
And where (though his looks be as seedy as ever a mortal wore)
Will you find the old tramp minus his marvelous funds of lore?

What paper hasn't he worked on? Whose manuscript hasn't he set?
What story worth remembrance was he ever known to forget?
What topics rise for discussion in letters, science or art
That the genuine old tramp printer cannot grapple and play his part?

It is true you will sometimes see him when the hue that adorns his nose
Oustrivals the crimson flushes that the peony flaunts at the rose;
It is true that much grime he gathers in the course of each trip he takes,
Inasmuch as he boards all freight trains between the gulf and the lakes.

Yet his knowledge grows more abundant than many much-titled men,
Who travel as scholarly tourists and are classed with the upper ten;
And few are the contributions these scholarly ones have penned,
That the seediest, shabbiest trampers could not readily cut and mend.

He has little in life to bind him in one place more than the rest,
And his hopes in the past lie buried with ones that he loved the best;
He has little to hope from Fortune and has little to fear from Fate.
And little his dreams are troubled over public's love or hate.

So a rhyme to the old tramp printers—to the hopes they cherished and wept—

To the loves and the old home voices that still in their hearts are kept;
A rhyme to the old tramp printers whose garments are shiny and thin,
And who take a bunk in the basement when the pressman lets them in.

—F. F. Murry in *Oil City Blizzard*.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

HAMILTON REMINISCENCES.

BY JAMES BARNET.

IN the years 1852-3, Hamilton, Ontario, contained two jour printers—Kenneth McKenzie and myself—who did not join the Typographical Society, for the simple reason, as far as I was concerned, that there was too much sociability connected with their saloon meeting house and the distance too great to travel at night. (Horse cars were not then in existence.) The society concluded to make an attempt to raise the wages one dollar a week, and requested Mac and me to act as a committee in visiting the employers to gain their acquiescence to the reasonable demand. This was a service to which we could have no objection. We found all the bosses in town perfectly agreeable to give the extra dollar if Mr. Smiley of the *Spectator* gave his assent, as he had the largest establishment. "Billy" Cliff, foreman of the news department of the *Spectator*, introduced us to Mr. Smiley in his office, but he deigned not to look at, far less speak to, the committee, and with a wave of the hand addressed his man: "Billy, there's a job for you upstairs, if you wish to go to it; if not, there's the door." Billy was unequal to the occasion, and he ran upstairs without looking back. The pompous and imperious conqueror was then left to himself.

The foreman of Bull's *Gazette* office was about leaving his situation to fill another position, so the employes felt called upon to give him a

souvenir of their remembrance. At a meeting around the large composing stone, it was carried by a majority that a book (whether it was a bible or Shakespeare I cannot remember) would be the most appropriate present, and the best speaker was selected to make the presentation. Now, Mr. Christian, when he had a little of the spirit of Cobourg within him, was very sociable and talkative, in fact, there was scarcely a chance to get in a word, and great expectations were formed of what a splendid address he would deliver, with the foreman standing before him. Everything being in readiness, from the "devil" upward, all were grouped around the stone, eager to see and hear Christian make his speech, who had got primed and loaded with the deceitful and conquering spirit. He seized the book and struck an eloquent attitude; but the fatal and trying moment for the orator was when he looked around and gazed into the faces of his comrades. He had never spoken to such an audience before, and his memory quailed before the ordeal. He handed the gift to his acceptor with bended head, and solemnly said, "There's the book!"

"Teddy" Powers was out of luck and he came to Chatterton's where I was employed, to work out a cash loan. I understood that he had been foreman of the news department of the *Spectator*, but his fondness for the spirit of Cobourg had demoralized his gait, which was not allowed within the walls of "Smiley." He was a consequential little man, nevertheless, even if he knew nothing of jobwork, and was clean and starchy. He became reticent and sullen as he brooded over the position he had fallen from. The boss gave him copy for the *Spirit of the Age*, a temperance weekly, and such matter might have given his reflection a new channel of observation. Anyway, on a Monday morning, Teddy was late, and the boss went off to breakfast, leaving word with me about copy for him. As he entered and went over to his frame, I gave him the copy, but he paid no attention, and sat down on the empty space of his frame. If he had muttered a curse or an insult, he would have got an eye-opener (rather shutter?) but he refrained. Seemingly he could not brook the indignity of a fourteen years younger man giving him either copy or orders. No, that would not go down. All the nature of the Celt against the Lowlander would rise up in rebellion. Therefore, he "nursed his wrath to keep it warm," and when the boss appeared, it fairly boiled over, as he advanced toward the press I was working. With an iron cross-bar in one hand, he raised it over my head while I had a sheet of paper taking it to the tympan, but the boss caught his arm before it came down, and Teddy exclaimed: "What! take copy from a d— Scotchman? Never!"

DISCOVERY OF THE SULPHITE PROCESS.

The *Forest Spy*, published at Monico, Wisconsin, gives the following interesting account of the discovery of the sulphite process:

"The first successful process for separating the fibers of wood in a form suitable for use in paper-making owed its inception, like many other important branches of industry, to an apparently trivial circumstance. In the year 1856, a workman named Houghton, in an English paper mill, wedged with wood, instead of the usual iron bars, a boiler used for cooking esparto with alkali, and was surprised to find at the close of the boiling operation that the wood had disappeared. This led him to try numerous experiments which finally resulted in his patenting a process for reducing wood to pulp by boiling under pressure with a solution of caustic soda."

GETTING RID OF ELECTRICITY.

A simple way of getting rid of electricity in the pressroom is introduced by Mr. Overend of the firm of Sherman & Co., Boston. He says: "There is no difficulty before the sheet reaches the fly, as it is securely held by points, tapes and contact wheels. When, however, it reaches the fingers of the fly it acts in a most ungovernable manner, and continues to do so when it has been deposited on the heap. He prevents this nearly entirely by saturating the fingers or sticks of the fly with glycerine and water. This is put on with a sponge, while the press is at rest. The next time it is stopped it is again wet, until finally the wood is completely saturated and there is no longer any need of repeating the process. There is scarcely ever any trouble in this place from electricity, although over thirty presses are in operation."

Archaic.

REGISTERED, No. 92,583.



6 POINT. NONPAREIL ARCHAIC. 36 A, 70 a, \$2.70.

MESSIEURS ENROBE, GARNISH & WEARWELL
Dispensers of Fig Leaves
Galligaskins, Smockfrocks, Wrapscales, Farthingales, Inexpressibles
Gabardines, Mantillas, Kerchiefs and Moccasins
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

9 POINT. THREE-LINE EXCELSIOR ARCHAIC. 30 A, 50 a, \$2.90.

EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT
Wagging Bustle Improvement Practically Illustrated
Moving Figures Shown at our Salesroom
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

12 POINT. PICA ARCHAIC. 25 A, 40 a, \$3.10.

ECCENTRIC BEHAVIOUR
Fashionables Walking in Leading-Strings
Following the Bell-Wethers

18 POINT. THREE-LINE NONPAREIL ARCHAIC. 14 A, 26 a, \$3.75.

MUSICAL PRODIGY
Confusion of the Neighborhood
Donnybrook Saturnalia

24 POINT. TWO-LINE PICA ARCHAIC. 10 A, 18 a, \$4.25.

LOCOMOTIVE MACHINERY
Hardworking, Patient, Uncomplaining
Meritorious Deportment

30 POINT. FIVE-LINE NONPAREIL ARCHAIC. 8 A, 14 a, \$5.00.

CONTENTED SAURIAN
Tropical Sunshine Basking

36 POINT. THREE-LINE PICA ARCHAIC. 7 A, 10 a, \$6.00.

URBANE MANNER
Superior Characteristic

ALL COMPLETE WITH FIGURES.

The various sizes of the above series will line at the bottom with point justification.

THE MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN CO., PHILADELPHIA.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO., AGENTS, CHICAGO, ILL.

Marder, Luse & Co., Type Founders, Chicago.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF
INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

❁ hiawatha. ❁

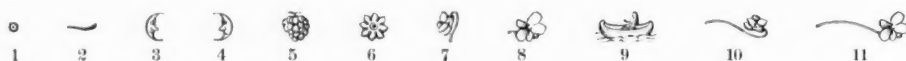
PATENT APPLIED FOR.

12A Caps, \$1.50.
36a L. Case, \$2.60.

Pica (12 Point) Hiawatha.

No. 2, 36a L. Case, \$2.35.
Ornaments \$0.55.

Thus the Youthful Hiawatha Said within Himself and Pondered,
Much Perplexed by Various feeling, ❁ ❁ Listless, Longing, Hoping, Fearing,
Dreaming Still of Minnehaha, Of the Lovely Laughing Water,
123 ❁ In the Land of the Dakotahs. ❁ 678



Pica (12 Point) Hiawatha No. 2.

Woe a Maiden of your People, Warning said the old Nokomis;
❁ Go not Eastward, go not Westward, ❁ ❁ ❁ for a Stranger, whom we know not; ❁
Like a Fire upon the Hearth-stone Is a Neighbors homely Daughter,
Like the Starlight ❁ or the Moonlight ❁ ❁ Is the Handsomest of ❁ Strangers.

12A Caps, \$2.80.
24a L. Case, \$3.10.

Great Primer (18 Point) Hiawatha.

No. 2, 24a L. Case, \$2.90.
Ornaments \$0.65.

Thus they buried Minnehaha, and at Night
A fire was Lighted, On her Grave four times was Kindled, for her
Soul upon its Journey to the Island of the Blessed



Great Primer (18 Point) Hiawatha No. 2.

As unto the Bow the Cord is, So unto Man is Woman,
Though she bends him, she obeys him, Though she draws him, she follows
123 Useless each without the other 456

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

Marder, Luse & Co., Type Founders, Chicago.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF
INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

❁ **hiawatha.** ❁

PATENT APPLIED FOR.

6A Caps, \$2.40.
12a L. Case, \$2.70.

Double Pica (24 Point) Hiawatha.

No. 2, 12a L. Case, \$2.45.
Ornaments \$0.75.

Harrington, Montgomery & Co.,
House Decorating ❁ ❁ Artistic Painting
45-47 Calcimine Street



Double Pica (24 Point) Hiawatha No. 2.

—Union National Bank of Kansas—
◦ Government Bonds and Mortgages Bought and Sold ◦
123 Loans Negotiated 456

4A, 8a,

Double Great Primer (36 Point) Hiawatha No. 3.

\$6.50

Popular Sensational Story
Romance of the Fishermans Daughter
23 ◦ New Edition ◦ 58

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER.



25 R 3 A

18 POINT STANDARD SCRIPT

\$6 00

*The Quincy Obliging
Printing and Stationery Company
2364 Washington Boulevard*

20 R 7 A

24 POINT STANDARD SCRIPT

\$8 00

*Type Founders
Barnhart Bros. & Spindler
113-117 Fifth Avenue*

15 R 5 A

36 POINT STANDARD SCRIPT

\$10 00

*Great Minds
Harvard Directors
18 University St*

4 A 10 a

48 POINT STANDARD SCRIPT

\$12 00

*Copper-Mixed Type,
Barnhart Bros. & Spindler,
115-117 Fifth Ave.,
Chicago, = Illinois.*

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER.

Wide Black.

10 A 30 r 8 POINT WIDE BLACK (Brevier) \$2 70
 Grand Scottish Athletic Meeting held in Chicago
 23 Bonnie Lads and Lassies finer 45

8 A 25 r 10 POINT WIDE BLACK (Long Primer) \$2 75
 Two Gashful Little Maidens Fitting by the
 23 Gabbler Brooklet Dreaming 45

6 A 18 r 12 POINT WIDE BLACK (2 line Nonp.) \$2 70
 The Cranston Express Company
 32 Elevated Mountain 87

6 A 16 r 14 POINT WIDE BLACK (English) \$3 30
 Superior Copper-Mixed Type
 5 Best in the Market 6

5 A 15 r 16 POINT WIDE BLACK (2 line Brevier) \$3 45
 Babcock Optimum Cylinder
 4 Printing Press 8

5 A 12 r 18 POINT WIDE BLACK (3 line Nonp.) \$3 60
 Printers Supply House
 Chicago Illinois 6

4 A 10 r 20 POINT WIDE BLACK (2 line Lg. Primer) \$3 65
 The Western Agents
 Fifth Avenue 5

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER.



6 A 12 r 18 POINT DORMER (3 line Nonp.) \$2 50

American Government
 The United States Minister to France
 State Senators
 67 Lower House of Congress 45

4 A 8 r 30 POINT DORMER (5 line Nonp.) \$3 15
 Rocky Mountains
 American Coast Steamers
 Navy Yards
 3 French War Vessel 5

✦ A California Job Press ✦

BEING desirous of introducing our Job Presses called the **CALIFORNIA RELIABLE** into the Eastern States, we have decided to sell them at reasonable prices, **Freight Paid to any Railroad Town in the United States**, making them the **cheapest** and, as they are acknowledged to be, the **best** press manufactured after the pattern of the Old Style Gordon.

Medals were awarded this press at the San Francisco Mechanics Exhibitions of 1886 and 1887.

We claim that our **CALIFORNIA RELIABLE** Job Press with our *patent solid handle throwoff*, is the best press made after the Old Style Gordon pattern, and is far superior in workmanship, design, finish and strength to the presses called "Old Style Gordon," or "Challenge," made in Chicago. If you doubt our word for it, write to any machinist of note here and have him examine our machines thoroughly, examine the drill-holes, the fit and weight of the shafts and draw arms, also the *patent solid handle throwoff*; have him notice that we use **WROUGHT IRON** and **STEEL** where in the other presses *cast iron* is used. Any competent machinist will not be five minutes in deciding that our **CALIFORNIA RELIABLE** will wear twice as long as the cheaper built machines of other manufacture.

We have over *two hundred* **CALIFORNIA RELIABLE** presses in use at present time, and as our facilities for manufacture are a press a day we can fill orders promptly.

It may seem strange to many that a San Francisco firm should offer to supply Eastern printers with Job Presses, but we have demonstrated the fact that we can, with the aid of the best mechanics and most approved labor-saving appliances, build and place on the market printing presses that will successfully compete in quality and price with those of the best Eastern makers.

NOT A CHEAPLY BUILT PRESS.—Our **CALIFORNIA RELIABLES** have not been built as cheap presses, but are made of the best material and finished in a first-class manner.

FOUNTAIN.—Our fountain is a well-fountain, the full width of the platen, and is the only fountain that will feed the ink with the throwoff *on or off*.

THROWOFF.—Our patent throwoff is acknowledged to be the best in use. It is certain in its action and does not get out of order. It has a solid handle and is in easy range of the feeder.

GUARANTEE.—We guarantee every press we sell to be first-class, in every particular, and will renew any part of a press, *free of charge*, that gets broken through any defect in its manufacture.

OUR TERMS are:—Cash with order, or part cash, the balance to be paid on delivery of machines; but to parties giving us good bank or mercantile references we will ship to and draw with bill of lading. We have no agents and shall appoint none, so send your orders to us direct. Send all orders to—

PALMER & REY,

Type Founders and Printing Press Manufacturers,

405 and 407 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal.

BRANCH HOUSES—112 and 114 Front St., Portland, Or., and 115 and 117 N. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, Cal.



PRICES

For each press complete, with Patent THROWOFF, and BOXED with FREIGHT PAID.

14x20 - \$390

10x15 - 260

8x12 - 160

Patent Fountain - \$20

Side Steam Fixtures

and Shifter - \$10

Overhead Steam Fixtures - \$20

Either size same price.

The "CALIFORNIA RELIABLE."

WHAT ITS PATRONS SAY OF IT.

From the Office of
THE BANCROFT COMPANY,
Printers and Stationers,
San Francisco, June 26, 1888.
Messrs. PALMER & REY,
San Francisco, Cal.
Gentlemen:—Our machinery expert, Mr. Burton, has examined your "California Reliable" Jobbers at our request, and we are pleased to say that his report is that your "California Reliabilities" are much better built than the Chicago Old Style Gordons or "Challenge" Gordons. This being the case, we shall arrange to put in a line of your presses at once.
THE BANCROFT COMPANY,
Per PARISER, Sup't Printing Dep't.

From UPTON BROTHERS, Printers,
San Francisco, June 15, 1888.
Messrs. PALMER & REY,
The throwoff you attached to our "Challenge" Gordon is a beauty, and is a great contrast to the useless thing that was on the press before.
Yours truly,
UPTON BROTHERS.

Office of THE THEATRICAL PUBLISHING Co., Printers.
Messrs. PALMER & REY,
San Francisco, June 18, 1888.

Gentlemen: Please quote us best price for two more quarto-medium "California Reliable" Jobbers. The last quarto-medium you supplied us with some few months since, gives the best of satisfaction. The Fountain also is a fine piece of mechanism.

Yours truly,
THEATRICAL PUBLISHING Co.

Ashland (Or.) *Tidings*, October 28, 1887.

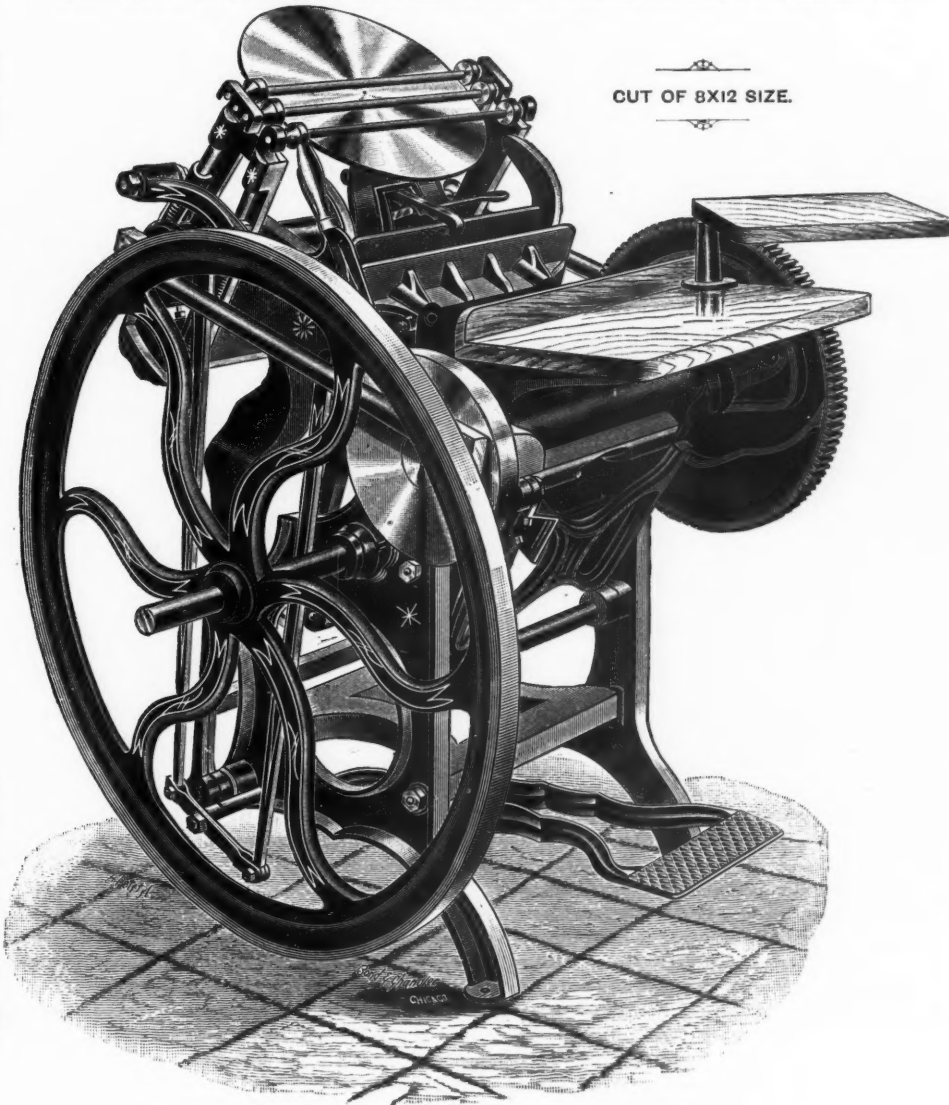
The "California Reliable" job presses manufactured by Palmer & Rey at San Francisco are preferred by many of the best printers to any other first-class press made. The quarter-medium purchased by the *Tidings* office about a year ago has been run on all kinds of work, often at a high rate of speed by our water-power, and has given entire satisfaction.

Yours truly,
W. H. LEEDS.

Medals were awarded this press at the San Francisco Mechanics Exhibitions of 1886 and 1887.

Half-Medium, 14x20, inside bearers, with patent throwoff,	\$390 00
Quarto-Medium, 10x15,	260 00
Eighth-Medium, 8x12,	160 00

PRICES.



CUT OF 8X12 SIZE.

Patent Fountain, any size	-	-	\$20 00
Side Steam Fixtures and Shifter, any size	-	-	10 00
Overhead Steam Fixtures, any size,	-	-	20 00

Presses boxed and delivered at any railroad town or city in the United States at these prices.

PALMER & REY,

Type Founders and Manufacturers of Printing Presses and Material

405 and 407 SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

BRANCH HOUSES—112 and 114 FRONT ST., PORTLAND, OR. and 115 and 117 N. LOS ANGELES ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

M. GALLY'S
New Universal Printing Press.

CONSTRUCTED UNDER HIS NEW PATENTS.

NEW PATTERNS, NEW TOOLS, NEW MACHINERY, AND LATEST FACILITIES.



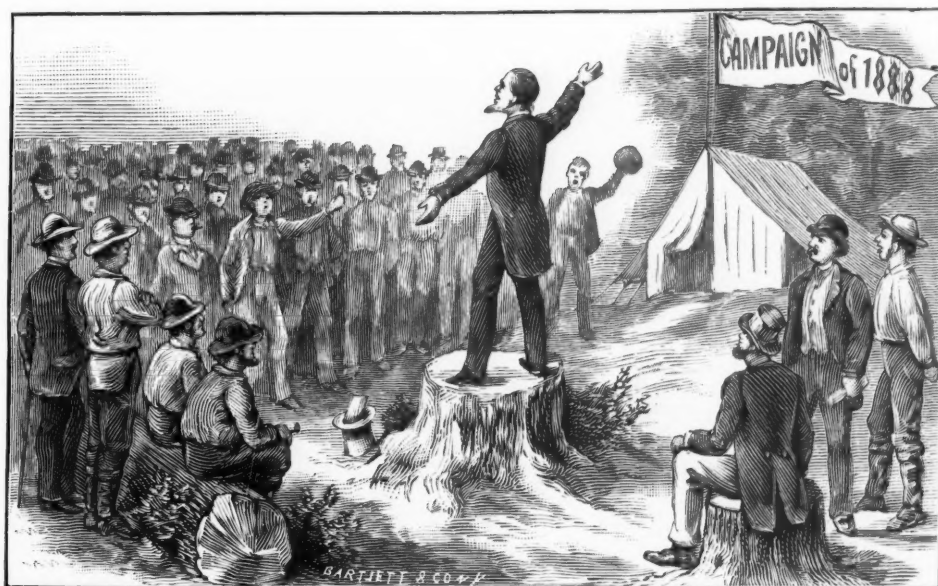
BY FAR THE STRONGEST, SIMPLEST AND BEST JOB PRESS YET
OFFERED TO THE "CRAFT."

ADDRESS ORDERS AND ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO

M. GALLY, 95 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, U. S. A.



1888



1888



THE political contest this year will be one of unusual interest. Newspapers will be called upon to perform extra efforts in giving the latest political news and comments thereon. Circulations will be increased and a full demand made upon the resources of each office. In view of these facts, and our constantly being behind our orders, we respectfully urge upon those contemplating the need of a Folding Machine to correspond with us as soon as possible. The placing of an order two months ahead we consider advisable, as it will be impossible to meet the immediate demand of any one. Do not wait until a machine becomes a necessity and expect a prompt delivery.

Full particulars cheerfully given when desired.

Very respectfully,

Brown Folding Machine Co.,

ERIE, PA.



THE ODALISQUE.

Specimen of Ives' Process Engraving,
By the CROSSCUP & WEST ENGRAVING COMPANY, 907 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

FROM SAN DIEGO.

To the Editor:

SAN DIEGO, July 7, 1888.

Things on the coast have been very backward for the past five months, and eastern printers who contemplate making a tour of this glorious country will do well to have long pocket books. In San Diego there are fourteen job offices, many of which are "one man and a boy" shops, and four daily newspapers, two of which are employing "P. P. F's," and the others are running nine men each. The subs are equal in number to the regulars. Chicago is well represented both in the news and job line. Wages are \$18 per week; composition, 40 and 45 cents, respectively, for afternoon and morning papers. This is a good union and nine-hour town.

W. W. W.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 6, 1888.

There is really nothing startling or unusual to write about concerning the local trade. Presswork is only moderately brisk. The Knights of Labor Printing Office starts out well, and in the conduct of affairs in regard to wages and hours of labor practices what the order preaches. This is well. I once knew of a labor organization parading behind a non-union band because they got it cheaper. Consistency is, indeed, a jewel. The *Evening Call*, which, by the way, is, in my opinion, a model labor as well as a daily newspaper, has added to its staff a Mr. Barret, long and favorably known as a leader in trade affairs. Mr. Barret gives each day a synopsis of events relating to the local labor world. Mr. Barret is a practical man, and the *Call* showed good sense in securing him in preference to the thimble-brained dudes who are employed by some of the other papers. I find the proposition to introduce the beneficial features recommended at the last session of the International Typographical Union grows in favor as the members of the union look into the matter. I, for one, at first did not favor it; but as I studied the matter I was over and above convinced that, if adopted, it will be the grandest move ever made.

C. W. M.

FIRE INSURANCE.

To the Editor:

DETROIT, July 9, 1888.

So much has been written regarding the rates charged by insurance companies of late for risks taken on printing offices, that it seems almost needless for further warning; but I venture the assertion that if every office in this city were to be "gutted" by fire in a single night, eight offices out of ten would be replaced in a manner similar, if not exactly the same as now. A single instance will be sufficient for the truth of the above. Some time ago one of our well-to-do offices was destroyed, and was entirely replaced by new material. Happening in their press-room a few days ago I was struck with the utter carelessness which seemed to prevail. Paper, oiled rags, and other inflammable material were strewn over the floor, under the presses, etc. It did seem to me that this house ought to learn by experience the folly of such a course. Why then do we not take the initiative and remedy the evil ourselves, instead of waiting until the insurance companies put up rates or refuse entirely—as some companies have done—to insure us, thereby making us take the risk of losing our "all." I have been investigating fire insurance for the benefit of the craft since the subject has been under discussion, and have learned things of benefit to me. A firm writing many thousands of dollars of insurance every year, told me they were getting orders from their home offices to look sharp after this one branch, and if a better state of things could not be had, to cut them off entirely; this, in substance, is the language of several of our most prominent agents. Fellow craftsmen, can you afford to carry your own insurance? Investigate this subject carefully, you who have capital at stake, and see if the action of the Omaha companies is not in keeping with the facts.

M.

"THE PRINTER AS A JOURNALIST."

To the Editor:

PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1888.

I notice that chronic fault-finder, the *Craftsman*, intimates that the article entitled "The Printer as a Journalist," which was published in the June issue of *THE INLAND PRINTER*, was not prepared exclusively for that publication.

As stated distinctly in the introductory, the effort was that of Hon. Amos J. Cummings, editor of the *New York Evening Sun*. Of course the speech, which was a brilliant and notable one, was generally reported in the leading papers of the country, but no other publication devoted to the printing and kindred interests published the oration as it appeared in *THE INLAND PRINTER*. The article was prepared by the writer of this communication, a printer-journalist located in Philadelphia, and constructed from notes of Congressman Cumming's grand production.

The *Craftsman*, which is not particularly noted for originality or honesty in "rendering unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's," displays very little grace in its rash intimation. While the publication of any distinguished man's speech cannot be exclusive at the present day, the style and preparation, after delivery, can be original, and thus it is with "The Printer as a Journalist" as produced in *THE INLAND PRINTER*.

If the envious *Craftsman* will attend to its own business, it will find plenty to do in mending its own shortcomings.

PRINTER-JOURNALIST.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

To the Editor:

NEW ORLEANS, July 8, 1888.

Since my last, many printers are returning to this city from Baton Rouge, and it is confidently believed that the balance of those who went there for the rush of work at the beginning of this season will return this week, when the legislature adjourns. Heretofore it was customary to give the state printing to an office located in the capital, and the last term it was given to General Jastremski, of the *Capitolian-Advocate*, who gave the jobwork to E. A. Brundao & Co., a union job office of this city. This term the job printing, for some reason unexplained to me, was given to Marchand, of this city, an employer, so I am reliably informed, of negro and boy labor.

A committee on the good and welfare of the union was appointed recently, and they find much important work to bring before the union, which, as has frequently been the case, would otherwise fail to reach the notice of said body.

Recently that courteous gentleman, Mr. Bernard Cunniffe, was elected secretary to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the former secretary.

The benefit system, and the districting and meeting once in two years of the International Typographical Union seems to meet with much favor here.

A petition before the city council to grant a right of way for a belt railroad around the entire rear of the city, for which petitioners promise to pay nothing save haul coal to draining machines and lumber for public buildings, free of charge, is agitating the minds of organized workmen, who have protested warmly before the council committee against the same.

Respectfully, D. F. V.

A USEFUL INVENTION.

To the Editor:

LOS ANGELES, July 7, 1888.

Having invented an article which will be of great value to compositors, both news and job, I thought a description of it would prove of interest to the readers of your valuable journal. It is known as the "Compositor's Wrist Protector." Its object is to reduce the labor and inconvenience attending the distribution of type. At present when a compositor distributes type he rests the wrist of the left hand on the case, which is sharp, and unprotected with any cover. His wrist has a tendency to slide down, and the sharp edge severely hurts the wrist, especially when the water from the type runs on that part of the wrist and irritates it.

My invention consists of a soft rubber pad, oblong in form, about three inches in height, and two in width across the bottom, which is flat, and has a tendency to increase the friction between the pad and the

case; and having the other side concave, to fit the joint of the wrist and base of the hand. The pad is held in position by a strap which passes over the wrist, and hooks into a small slot in each side of the pad. These straps are made of a soft rubber cloth, which has a tendency to strengthen the wrist, and are made of various sizes. The end of the pad nearest the type tapers down from the hand, and consequently all water from the type runs down the bottom of the pad, instead of down the wrist, and clean cuffs can be worn by the distributor without soiling them in the least. The water is also absorbed when it comes to the ledge of the case by a small blotter, which fits in the ledge, thus preventing it from running into the letter boxes, and causing the type to rust and stick together when it dries. By wearing one of these pads a compositor can hold a large handful of type with perfect ease and comfort, and when through distributing it can be carried in the pocket. Hope to send you one in a few days. C. L. S.

FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

To the Editor:

BUENOS AIRES, May 20, 1888.

While looking through a number of Chicago papers, which I received today, and which get here sometimes four weeks and sometimes four months after publication, I noticed in the Chicago *Herald* of March 25 that my old and beloved friend, Mr. John Camberg, has shaken off his mortal coil and departed for the land of everlasting rest. He was a man who will never be forgotten by those who have come in contact with him. Although he was eccentric, ugly and gruff at times, he was as kind a man as ever walked around a printing machine, and as good a printer as ever inhaled the fumes of a pressroom. Those who have learned their trades under him will assuredly stand by me in making this assertion. Never will the pressmen and feeders forget his old and favorite expressions, such as: "By all the gods of war!" "As sure as God made little apples!" "Well, General Jackson?" As a color printer he could not be beat, and one of his favorite sayings was: "Put on a red that will wake the dead." If anyone should ever write and publish a biography of his life and experience as a printer, it would be a book which every young printer and apprentice should have, and would get some very good points from. In losing John Camberg, Chicago lost one of its best citizens, one of its oldest printers, and a gentleman, whom I hope will stay in the memory of every man, woman and child who ever knew him. I shall never forget him and the many favors he did me while learning my trade under him.

Very respectfully, MATH. A. MILLER.

FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.

To the Editor:

ST. JOHN, July 1, 1888.

There is a little dullness reported in one or two offices in the job line, but, on the whole, business is fair, with no one idle.

With reference to Union No. 85's "new departure," mentioned in my last communication, the experiment was tried, and proved quite a success. A paper on "Christopher Plantin, printer to the king, and king of printers," giving a sketch of his life, trials and achievements in the printer's art, was read by H. E. Codner. There were also cornet solos, by C. Hazell, and songs by several members. The affair was quite unique, and it took such a hold that something better is promised for our next convocation.

Editor Hawke was liberated from jail last week, after spending two months behind the bars. Some of his friends paid the fine of \$200 and the "culprit regained his freedom." The night he arrived at St. John he was serenaded, and at his home in Moncton, Editor Hawke was presented with a purse of \$1,000, donated by his political friends, for "suffering for the freedom of the press, and a right of newspapers to criticise the doings, if wrong, of the judges of our land." The presentation, I should say, was a regular bonanza—a cool thousand down—when editors are said to be so poor. The question naturally arises, what good has been accomplished by putting Hawke in "quad?" I should say, nothing. The papers still continue to criticise, and the minutest affairs in the judges' lives, i. e., when they took a "smile," are commented upon by everyone. Such is the result of vindicating the integrity of the Supreme Court. Editor Ellis has

gotten a stay of proceedings in his "contempt case," until the fall of the year. Till then there will be considerable wormwood in his writings.

The inklings we have heard of the doings of the International have set a number of the craft a-wondering in this community. "Is the per capita to be 40 cents per month?" is the question asked by every union printer; but, in the absence of any "official news of what has been done at the last meeting," it is useless to comment. It is to be hoped, however, that the boys had a good time, generally.

WIDE AWAKE.

FROM TORONTO.

To the Editor:

TORONTO, July 9, 1888.

The state of trade here during the past month has been gradually on the decline, especially in job offices. No large contracts seem to be in prospect; and the probabilities are that work in the book and job offices will not show an upward tendency before a month.

The job office drummer, as well as the newspaper advertising drummer, are in the short day season, and the most of the newspapers are consequently giving their readers a large proportion of reading matter.

Now is the time the exchange editor gets in his best efforts, dealing death blows to his opponent on the "other" paper. No matter how convincing his antagonist may be, he is always ready with a fresh (?) article containing the annihilating points of the argument. He pockets his salary with the air of a man who feels that on him depends the literary reputation of the paper, and without his untiring, industrious services the paper could not exist. From his seat behind the enormous pile of exchanges he not only gives the daily current events in all parts of the world, but robs his neighbors' editorials, specials and locals, and frequently with a few sandwiches here and there resurrects an old fad that has been pigeon-holed for weeks or perhaps months, taking its position in the editorial columns. But when the advertising drummer returns to his post the scope of the scissors becomes contracted, and the comp returns from the hook with more "phat."

The picnic committee appointed by the union at the June meeting have been working hard making the necessary arrangements. They have twice visited Oakville, a very pretty village on the shore of Lake Ontario, seventeen miles from this city. No better place could have been selected, as it is apparently laid out and planted so abundantly with shade trees in every direction that one is struck with the idea that the authorities must have intended to make the whole place a magnificent rural park, so attractive that all the people who long for a quiet, cool resort might release themselves from the worry and toil of business and heat in the neighboring cities and towns at a minimum expense.

The success of the picnic is already assured, and our friends have come down handsomely in donating suitable prizes for the games. The date is fixed for Saturday, July 28. The steamer Hastings has been chartered for the day.

Toronto has been remarkably free from strikes this summer. Early in the season the fatalists and wiseacres were rushing into print prognosticating labor conflicts, painting alarming pictures of a local millenium. Fortunately history will not be loaded down with a fulfillment of the promised calamities. Last year the entire building trade was practically closed down, and affected other trades more or less ruinously, especially mercantile—one which to a considerable extent the printing industry draws its support from. Printers were to be met with all over the city who could not find employment, very many of them good workmen. There were some printing offices who could only keep their doors open, but the profits on the work done in several did not pay the rent, and had there not been considerable elasticity in their credits a number would have been in the hands of the assignee or the bailiff. From this alone, without going more extensively into particulars, it will be easily understood that it was not difficult to create a business panic last spring.

The press is frequently at fault, and it might be truly said is to a great extent responsible. Even those who claim to be thoroughly independent, instead of using their influence to arbitrate for peace, fan the flame by publishing sensational tid-bits and presumed interviews with persons who have none but biased *opinions* to offer. Such action make more remote the possibility of a settlement. The least allusion or interference by outside parties the better for all concerned directly or

indirectly, and the family squabbles between labor and capital will be much easier set right, and more harmony prevail between the two great levers of progress.

A few more of our friends have been toying with Cupid, and provoked the little god's vengeance, and have been speared by his fatal dart. The following are the latest victims, to whom is extended heartfelt sympathies of all their friends:

POLLARD-REID.—At the Elm street Methodist church, Toronto, on June 5, by the Rev. Dr. Sullivan, Oliver H. Pollard, job printer, *Mail* job department, to Miss Jennie A., second daughter of the late Jno. Reid, of Tara, Ont.

FORD-BRIGGS.—At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Joel Hallworth, 327 Sackville street, Toronto, on Tuesday, June 12, by Rev. R. A. Bilkey, Church of the Ascension, Douglas Ford, superintendent *Mail* job department, to Mrs. E. Briggs.

BROUGH-CAPP.—At the residence of the bride's mother, 12 Augusta avenue, Toronto, on Wednesday, June 20, Henri Bruce Brough, of Brough & Caswell, printers, to Louisa Grace, youngest daughter of the late Edward Capp, Esq.

YORK.

A TRIBUTE TO THE ST. LOUIS PRESSMEN'S UNION.

To the Editor:

CLEVELAND, June 26, 1888.

After the many courtesies received at the hands of St. Louis Pressmen's Union, No. 6, I think a reference to and an acknowledgment of the same is in order at the hands of those who were the recipients of them.

On their way to Kansas City to attend the recent convention of the International Typographical Union, a number of the pressmen delegates accepted an invitation from No. 6 to spend a few hours in St. Louis. The favors then extended and courtesies received have induced me to briefly acknowledge the same in behalf of my fellow-craftsmen, refer to a few of the places of interest visited, as well as some of the prominent gentlemen with whom they came in contact, and the warm welcome extended.

Arriving in St. Louis on the evening of June 5, they were met at the depot by the Reception Committee, and the manner in which they were received leads me to believe that all realized they were in the hands of friends—friends, too, that dollars and cents could not buy, and whose welcome was of such a character that its genuineness was at once established. From the depot they were escorted to the homes of a number of the members of No. 6, and later in the evening were shown the sights of the city in a right royal manner.

The following day they were treated to a carriage drive around the city and suburbs. Among the places of interest visited were Forest Park, Grove Park, Bodyman's Grove and the far-famed Shaw's Garden. They also called at the club rooms of No. 6, and visited several of the large pressrooms, all managed by thoroughly competent workmen. The drive, it is needless to add, was a pleasant one, and several amusing incidents occurred to make it more so. A halt was made at Bodyman's Grove for dinner, and it was here that Mr. Gamewell was presented with a *life-size* wooden shoe by Mr. Guyao, as a remembrance of his visit. A number of the visitors tried to sneak the shoe away, but Charlie, always on the alert, stuck to it closer than a brother, and even in the convention hall, could be seen walking around with it wrapped up in a paper under his arm. He informed them all that it was his intention on his return home to have it hand-painted, and that in future it would adorn his mantel shelf.

The pressmen's banquet in the evening was an event long to be remembered. The singing by Messrs. Kline, Woodward, Santee, Guyao and Gamewell deserve particular mention for excellence. "Papa Kline" and "Billy" were in their glory, and it would be hard to conceive how anyone present could have the blues when brought in contact with two such fun-loving mortals. Then also employer and employé were gathered around the festive board, banded together in a true spirit of unionism, each trying to furnish entertainment for the other.

Train time came only too soon, and as they took their departure for Kansas City, "Papa Kline" and "Billy" were seen in earnest conversation, evidently scheming how they could get home without mamma finding out what time it would be when they returned to their roost.

To undertake to put on paper the many mirth-provoking incidents which occurred, would take up too much of your valuable space; but

time will never efface the pleasant time spent with the generous-hearted members of No. 6 in their hospitable city, and too much praise cannot be given the Reception Committee for the successful carrying out of the programme made for the entertainment of their guests. Although the visit to St. Louis will ever be a bright spot in the memories of those present, all look forward with more pleasure to the time when they will be in a position to do as they were done by. Truly yours,

J. C. E.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

To the Editor:

WELLINGTON, May 19, 1888.

Trade throughout this colony still continues in a very bad state. Retrenchment is still the order of the day, and one hears nearly every day of the pruning knife of economy having been applied in some one or other of our towns. The only brisk city in the colony at time of writing is the capital, from where I am writing. Parliament is at present under way, having opened on the 10th instant. There are now employed in the government printing office thirty "piece" and about the same number of "stab" hands. I believe ten more men will be taken on when the new offices are completed—about a fortnight's time—as there is no accommodation in the one at present in use. Trade in Auckland (the Frisco of the Australias) is very dull, likewise Napier; Christchurch suffers under the bitter rivalry of its two leading papers, the *Lyttelton Times* and the *Press*, the war-to-the-knife policy of which has already brought down our prices in that city. Dunedin is laboring under a severe depression. One of our members of parliament, in his speech moving the address, in reply expressed it as his opinion that those persons who spoke about New Zealand being in a state of depression should "receive ten lashes of the cat." I am afraid if such a law was by any magic power put in force, one-half of our population would be continually engaged in flogging the other half.

According to statistics just published, there is a general exodus from this colony to our sister colonies. Some fifteen hundred persons have taken their departure within a short space of time, and if that is not a sign of depression I would like to know what is. The attraction of the great exhibition to be held in Melbourne very shortly induces a great many of the emigrants to take tickets for Victoria, but New South Wales comes in for a good share of patronage, "the silver boom" probably being an inducement. Our colonists are inveterate mining speculators, and I have come across many "typos" who have made and lost fortunes here in the days of the "rushes"—twenty years ago. Among the emigrants the smell of "printers' ink" has been pretty strong, twenty or thirty having left within three or four months, their luggage (am I in order in stating the comp's *bundle*, comprising a couple of sticks and perhaps a change of linen, as luggage—ah, well, whatever it is they have to *lug* it round, consequently they are in their *lug-ga*) being variously labeled: Sydney (New South Wales), Melbourne (Victoria), Adelaide (South Australia), and Brisbane (Queensland).

A great deal of dullness in our trade is owing to the action of the men themselves in the past. When I write the word "dullness" I refer to the number of men that are out of work. Printing itself is brisk enough. Newspapers are very numerous, in fact New Zealand has been compared more than once to America in regard to her newspapers. Every little village has its "rag," while the large towns and cities have their "well-conducted journals."

Dunedin, with a population of 45,000, has 2 morning and 2 evening, 3 weeklies, and several monthly papers. Christchurch, population 32,000, 2 morning, 2 evening, and 3 weeklies. Wellington, population 25,000, has 1 morning, 2 evening, and 5 weeklies. Auckland, population 33,000, 1 morning, 1 evening, and 3 weeklies. So much for the statement that the trade is brisk. But the non-employment of men is owing to their places being filled by boys. When the men had the opportunity to keep this evil away they neglected it, and so we are now reaping the fruits of their apathy. But the comps are now waking up to a true feeling of the state of affairs, and are investigating with a view to improvement. Some months ago, as I notified you in my last, the Wellington branch of the New Zealand Typographical Association appointed a committee to inquire into the boy-labor evil, and they have had correspondence all over Australia with other societies. Many acknowledgments have been received: the Melbourne society suggesting

to all the colonies that a conference of delegates be held in Melbourne during exhibition time, to consider trade matters, and arrange for inter-colonial action in all matters concerning the trade. The local committee have been trying to improve the trade in this town, but as soon as they moved in the matter of suggesting to masters how capital and labor could be benefited, the secretary of the committee was discharged, and when he had been taken on a week later at the government office, the government printer ordered him to either vacate the office of secretary to the society, or his frame. An Auckland evening paper, the *Bell*, which has been ringing for three years, has just struck its last note. This is how the *Bell* tolls its obituary: "This journal is issued for the last time tonight, but it shall never be said that the *Evening Bell* died otherwise than it has lived, game to the backbone. Its demise is not due to any constitutional weakness, for its worst enemies will allow that from the first day of its existence the *Bell* has given every evidence of a sturdy, robust life; but the times have been inauspicious, and we yield to circumstances over which we have no control." It goes on to state that the people of Auckland expect too much from a newspaper, and it has been a constant remark among visitors from Australia that the abundance, variety, freshness, vigor, ability, and general excellence of Auckland papers might be used as an example for the whole of Australia. "Out of the bell comes sound." I quote this, not because it is from an old classical, but to show that it is original. One of the proprietors of the *Bell* states that they have dropped £19,000 during the three years. Mr. McCullough, the late manager, has purchased the *Observer and Free Lance*, a weekly satirical journal. We have a trade journal, issued monthly — *Typo* — which aims at the advancement of the typographical art, and is published in the interests of the printing, publishing, book-selling, stationery, and kindred trades, by Mr. R. C. Harding, at his office, Napier, Hawkes Bay. Mr. Harding is an enthusiastic follower of typographia, and carries out his part well. The first volume of *Typo* has just been completed.

New Zealand Punch is the title of a new venture — not beverage, but an illustrated weekly paper, after the parent *Punch*, but a long way off. "The Caxton Steam Printing Works, Dunedin," appears in the imprint.

A new official "Handbook of New Zealand" is in hand, its predecessors being considered too heavily scientific and figury (another original). Mr. Edward Wakefield, editor of the Wellington *Evening Press*, has the compilation, and it is generally conceded the work could not have fallen into better hands, Mr. Wakefield being New Zealand's premier journalist.

Some months ago Mr. Algie, of Balclutha, Otago, conducted the *Musical Monthly* on to the stage of life. Taranaki, in the North Island, has now brought out a musical prodigy, with a name which is likely to be too much for it — the *Colonial Brass and Military Bands' Journal*. A sarcastic journal thinks that "colonial brass" is noisy and obtrusive enough without a special organ in the press.

The electric light is diffusing itself around our island. The latest printing office to adopt its use is the *Hawkes Bay Herald*, published at Napier. From all accounts it appears to be shedding "its ray" satisfactorily. The new government printing office is fitted up with the latest in the electric line. The old office has had Edison's in use for four or five years. The city of Wellington is at present experimenting with electricity for lighting up the town.

T. L. N.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

To the Editor: LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, July 6, 1888.

We have been, seen and conquered (?). This applies to the pressmen's unions that had announced themselves in favor of a separate organization. That such a move would have been a wise one is still the opinion of your correspondent, and that it will come at a no distant date is an absolute certainty. There is no denying the fact that some of the unions, that were the most pronounced in their demands for an international pressmen's union, sent representatives who had opinions just the opposite, and who were the most persistent opponents to the scheme. Such should not have been the case, and in the future unions should be careful to select men who will honestly represent the views of the majority of their union. If such had been the case at Kansas

City there is no doubt but that an international pressmen's union would now be "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." There is one consoling fact, however, and that is the delegates were a unit on the No. 6 case. Had the International Typographical Union refused to right that wrong every pressman delegate would have left the convention hall, and that is about the only question they were undivided on. The large number of pressmen delegates shows that there is a decided increase in the interest being taken in our organization, which is just as it should be, and at Denver next year every union should have its representative there to answer at roll call. That the St. Louis case took up a great deal of the time of the delegation accounts, to some extent, for what may seem a lack of work by the pressmen, but that it was absolutely necessary is evidenced by the close vote on the recommendation of the Committee on Appeals, which was "that the charter be returned without prejudice owing to the fact that it had been illegally revoked." The pressmen owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. James Pym, of Boston, who, as chairman of that committee, evinced a determination to do that which was right, let it affect whom it might. And, by the way, there was no brighter mind among the delegates than that possessed by this same Mr. Pym, and had he been less backward he surely would have carried home with him the first vice presidency. No committee ever worked more harmoniously — every report was unanimous, and the convention approved of every one of its recommendations. The new second vice-president, Mr. Columbus Hall, will, if the signs don't fail, make a first-class officer. He has the faculty of thinking for himself, and where pressmen's interests are at stake will have strength of character enough to stand by his convictions. Every member of the organization should do his utmost to assist him and make the duties of his office as light as possible.

Mr. R. F. Sullivan, who represented No. 3, showed that he was one of the kind that would not be sat down upon, and it is only fair to him to say that to his determined action a great deal is due for the successful termination of the St. Louis trouble. With more like him, the pressmen would certainly have accomplished a great deal more than they did.

Mr. J. C. Earl, of Cleveland, rose above the average by his timely suggestions, and there would be an international pressmen's union if he could have had his way. To him fell the pleasant duty of presenting to the retiring second vice-president the gift of the pressmen delegates, which he did in the following happy manner:

Mr. President, Mr. Gamewell, and gentlemen of the convention:

MR. GAMEWELL, — In behalf of the pressmen delegates assembled at this the thirty-sixth annual session of the International Typographical Union, I have the pleasure of presenting to you a small token of respect and esteem. Although you have been in extremely poor health, to you, sir, the organized pressmen owe much. Several times in the past you have been called upon to render your decision upon matters of vital importance to our branch, and as often have your decisions met with the approval of our more conservative members. And now as you are about to retire from the office of second vice-president you will take with you this cane as a souvenir of the thirty-sixth session of the International Typographical Union, held in Kansas City, June 11, 1888, and our best wishes for your welfare.

Mr. Gamewell was taken so by surprise that he had great trouble to find words to express his thanks, but it was very evident that he highly appreciated the gift.

Before the eastern delegates had made their grand *coup de etat*, and when it looked very much as if the 40 cents per capita tax was to become a law, a pressman delegate from an eastern city, not many miles from Philadelphia, was heard to ask where he could have an extra half-sole put upon the seat of his pantaloons, as he knew he would have good use for it when he reached home and reported 40 cents per capita for the next year. His name appears on the protest.

The paying of the mileage and per diem to delegates by the International Typographical Union is undoubtedly one of the worst propositions advanced during the session, and if it is adopted by the subordinate unions there will be many regrets after it is put in force. Every town in the country will manage to scrape up the required seven compositors or five pressmen and secure a charter, which will, in many cases, be for no other reason than to give one of their number a trip at the expense of the International Typographical Union. If it is adopted I venture the assertion that there will be all the way from fifty to one hundred unions organized during the next nine months; and with the small unions in a majority, what show will there be to undo such unwise legislation.

I have yet to see a person here who approves of the increased per capita tax, and they all join in the hope that, when put to a vote in the subordinate unions, it will be so badly snowed under that its promoters will never dare to attempt to resuscitate it.

The new president, Mr. E. T. Plank, impressed everyone as being a man of strong determination, and as the executive officer will put the organization on a firmer foundation than it has been upon in years. As chairman of the committee of the whole he displayed wonderful tact, and the fairness of his decisions was phenomenal. A call to order from him carried with it such force that the strongest kickers found it impossible to override it.

Mr. P. J. Weldon, of Chicago, who was elected to the new office of third vice-president, will, I am sure, show the International Typographical Union that it built wisely and well when it established that office and elected him to fill it. The stereotypers and electrotypers have a trade which is very susceptible of organization, and will at no distant day come forward as a strong factor in trades unionism. In the language of a certain editor-delegate, "We did our best to have him elected, and do not believe that we shall ever regret it."

Five of the pressmen delegates stopped over in St. Louis on their way to Kansas City, and the two days spent there were indeed happy ones. St. Louis Pressmen's Union, No. 6, led by President H. J. Klein and Secretary Ed Guyao, did itself proud in the elegant manner in which the delegates were treated. A grand banquet was given in honor of the visitors, Wednesday evening, June 5, at which all of the active as well as the honorary members were present, and all will certainly remember it for years to come as a joyous occasion. The visiting delegates were: J. C. Earl, Cleveland; Charles P. Froschauer, Indianapolis; N. W. Mathasz, Cincinnati; Charles Gamewell, second vice-president, and Charles F. Taylor, Louisville. In this same connection the writer would also like to return thanks to the members of Omaha Pressmen's, Electrotypers' and Stereotypers' Union, No. 32, for the grand reception they gave him while in their city, after the adjournment of the convention. To Messrs. Jake and Mat Reiner he offers special thanks.

Mr. E. du Laurans, of S. P. Wright & Co., spent several days here last week. He is to leave for Europe before the close of the month, where he is to come into possession of quite a large estate left him by a near relative.

Mr. Frank Ibold, of the Standard Printing Ink Company, was here a few weeks ago, as fat and jolly as ever. He says business was never better, which is a great deal more than can be said for the printing trade here.

We are to have a sure enough republican organ in a few weeks. It is to be called the *Republican Star*, and it is the wish of the writer that it may shine a good long time after the November election, for its publisher's sake if for no other reason. But it is doubtful that it will, as republican organs in this state are usually short lived. C. F. T.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. B. S., Winnipeg, Manitoba: If a customer sends a form to the foundry to be stereotyped, and while there a fire occurs, destroying the form, is the stereotyper liable for the loss?

Answer.—No.

C., St. Paul: Will you kindly inform us through your columns if there is such a thing made as a counting machine for small platen presses, with an attachment that can be connected with the impression throw-off, so as not to register when the throw-off is used; and if so, by whom is it manufactured?

Answer.—The most of the counting machines used on cylinder machines can be adapted to platen presses.

C. T. C., Leavenworth, Kansas: Please inform me through your valuable journal what causes the ends of the distributors to wear off on a No. 7 Pony Campbell press. Should the ends that strike the ink plate first be raised higher than the other, or should they strike even all along?

Answer.—The reason is obvious. As there is less ink required at the ends of the distributor, the roller becomes dry, and consequently peels, but this applies to all cylinder presses, and the Pony Campbell is not an exception to the rule.

CONVENIENT MULTIPLIERS FOR MECHANICS.

Diameter of a circle $\times 3.1416$ = the circumference.

Circumference of a circle $\times .31831$ = the diameter.

Diameter of a circle $\times .8862$ = the side of an equal square.

Side of a square $\times 1.128$ = the diameter of an equal circle.

Square of diameter $\times .7854$ = the area of a circle.

Square root of area $\times 1.12837$ = the diameter of equal circle.

Square of the diameter of a sphere $\times 3.1416$ = convex surface.

Cube of ditto $\times .5236$ = solidity.

Diameter of a sphere $\times .806$ = dimensions of equal cube.

Diameter of a sphere $\times .6667$ = length of equal cylinder.

Square inches $\times .00695$ = square feet.

Cubic inches $\times .00058$ = cubic feet.

Cylindrical inches $\times .0004546$ = cubic feet.

Cylindrical feet $\times .0290946$ = cubic yards.

183,346 circular inches = 1 square foot.

2,200 cylindrical inches = 1 cubic foot.—*Iron Industry Gazette.*

THE OFFICE TOWEL.

The latest business enterprise to which our attention has been called is that of furnishing and cleaning towels for office use, and we take pleasure in calling the attention of printers generally to it. We know they will be surprised at such a notice, but then they will gradually get over it when we state that we once saw a towel in a printing office that needed cleaning. We do not say that it would have stood more than one washing, and we might not have advised this cleansing establishment to have undertaken the job if it had existed in those days.

Still it might have done so for the purpose of proving the thoroughness of its cleansing facilities.

And it surely would have returned *this* towel to its rightful owner.

Washing printers' towels, however, is a superfluity, and does not come under the printing office rules.

Any printer has a right to do as he pleases—with his neighbor's towel, provided it is cleaner than his own, and if a towel gets lost in the ink-fountain no one is to blame for it.

We are not in the habit of laying down rules in anything except newspaper columns, and consequently do not care to encroach upon the privileges of individual printers in this matter.

But we do feel sorry for the towels, and appeal to the boys in their behalf.

Don't dry the form or wash the rollers with them until after you have wiped your face, or expose them to a draft when you get through.

You might, however, in view of the new law, give them a half-holiday, and let them lie on the roof under the mellowing influence of a gentle shower, and if your towel is then unable to bend itself to your will, pass it through the curving machine, and if it is still defiant, convert it into a metallic hair-brush by penetrating it with gauge pins, or cut a rectangular notch in one end and use it for a press wrench.

In the use of the towel, as in many other respects, the printing office stands preëminent. There is no place in the civilized world where it can be put to so many uses, and consequently the utter uselessness of cleansing.—*Devil.*

A FEMININE JOB PRINTER.

Miss Mattie McGrath, of Baton Rouge, is an actual practical job printer. She conducts a large printing establishment in the capital city and conducts it with signal ability and success, having the confidence of the entire community, and getting orders for work from all parts of the state. She is a very young woman and a great favorite in Baton Rouge society. To see her, gay, bright, bonnie and charming, beautifully dressed, a belle at the dance or social entertainment, one would hardly guess what a busy job printer she is, and how shrewdly she manages her establishment during the day. Miss McGrath is president of the Pansy Circle in Baton Rouge, and at a recent reception given by her club presented them as souvenirs with a set of handsome programmes, written, set up and printed by herself. Other job printers in her city are her good friends and frequently throw work in the way of their fair rival.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

GALLY'S NEW UNIVERSAL PRESS.

It will require only a glance of any practical eye to see the exceeding simplicity and improvement of the devices of Fig. 2 compared with those of Fig. 1.

The platen-bridge, which supports the platen, is shown in both figures in position for the impression, and, in both cases, the movement

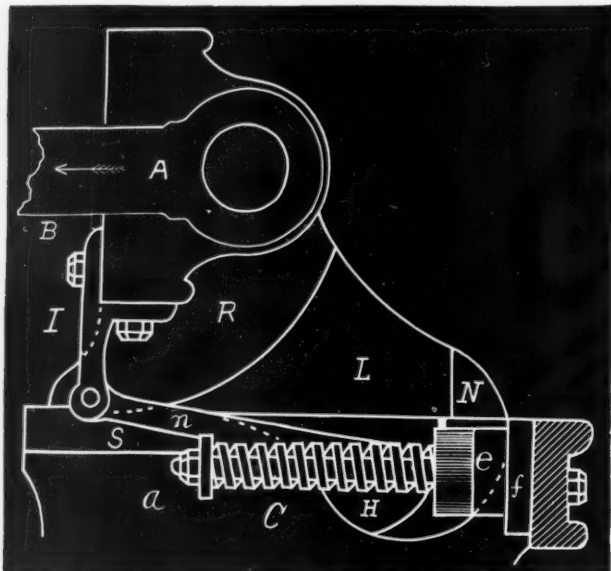


FIG. 1.
Old Platen-bridge Mechanism. Complicated Spring Motion and Lugged Guide-arms.

for the impression is a direct slide on the flattened toe of the rocker R, of nearly one-half inch; the bridge then rocks backward upon the curve of rocker R, for the removal of sheet and placing of the next sheet to be printed. The movements of the bridge in both Figs. 1 and 2 are similar, but the mechanisms are very different.

The complicated and dangerous parts subject to expensive breakage of Fig. 1 were the side-pieces L, projecting from the rockers R, the stop-lug H and gibbed lug N forming the side lock, and the springs C. These, in addition to the spring-rods a, cross-head e, supporting bracket s and bolts, connecting rod n, bridge bracket I with bolts and pivot pins,

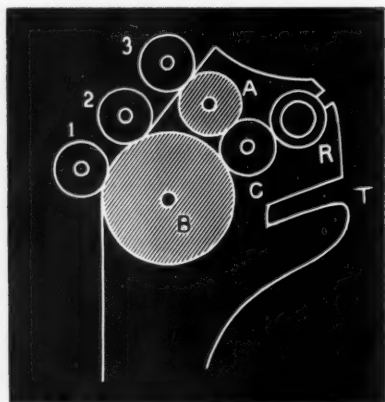


FIG. 3.
Old Distribution. Old Patent.

are all omitted in Fig. 2, and substituted by the simple pivoted steel link J (Fig. 2), which, at the time of impression, is at right angles to the rocker seat S.

In Fig. 2 there are no springs to give out, no lugs or projecting arms to break, but a perfectly safe and durable device; securing a perfectly steady and noiseless motion and absolutely perfect register.

The new patented ink distributing apparatus of the "New Universal," as compared with the old, is shown in the illustrations:

The Universal press owes its reputation largely to its perfect ink distribution; but this has been heretofore secured at the expense of constantly chafing and frequently tearing composition distributors—the apparatus being shown in Fig. 3. This defect is entirely obviated by the construction shown in Fig. 4, in which distributors as soft as the

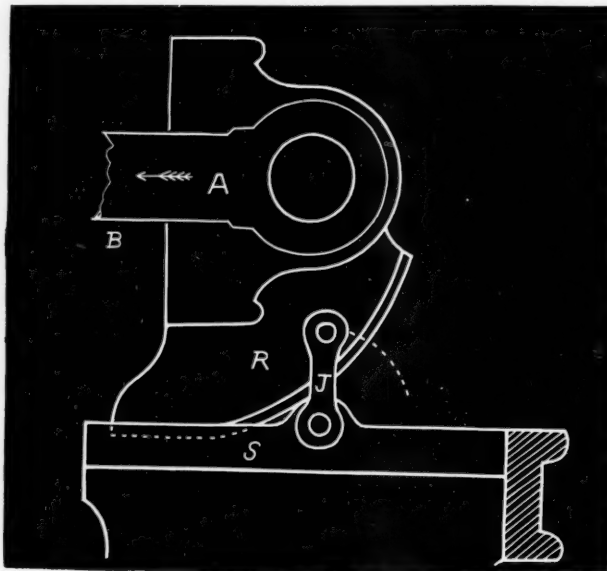


FIG. 2. NEW PATENT.
Present Platen-bridge Mechanism. Wonderful Simplicity, Safety and Effectiveness Secured.

form rollers can be used with perfect safety and with far better results than formerly obtained.

In Fig. 3 only the cylinder B was driven by the positive power of the press, while the composition distributor was obliged to drive by its friction and adhesion the cylinder A, change roller R and form roller 3. In Fig. 4 cylinders A and B are both driven by the machinery of the press, and the composition distributor C distributes alternately on cylinders B and A, being carried back and forth from one to the other by means of the rod D. The distributor C has no other roller to drive, and can be adjusted to any desired touch or pressure on the cylinders

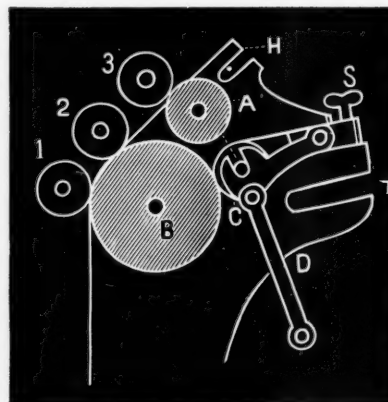


FIG. 4.
New Patent. Present Distribution.

by means of set screws S. The great improvement in the distributing apparatus is apparent without further comment.

New change distribution of the "New Universal" as compared with the old:

A good change distribution is a necessary requisite in a perfectly operating printing press. The devices for accomplishing this have,

however, been usually very complicated, and subject to great wear and tear.

The old cross-thread screw B and crescent C, of Fig. 5, required frequent replacing on account of wear. In the simple and positive geared device of Fig. 6 durability and perfection of movement is apparent without question.

New chase latch of the "New Universal" as compared with the old:

A chase latch should not only be positive in its action and its hold on the chase, but should also be adjustable to the chase even when bulged by a tightly locked form.

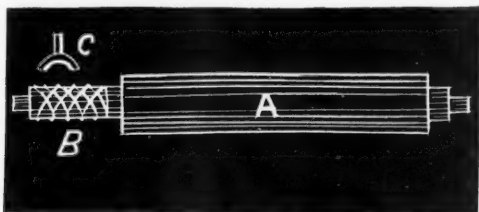


FIG. 5. Old Change Distribution.

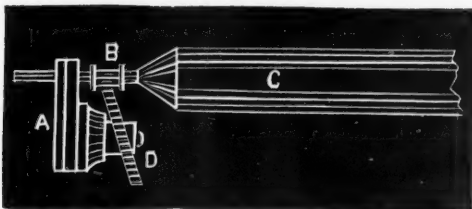


FIG. 6. New Change Distribution.

The old chase latch, Fig. 7, was positive in its action, but did not allow for a strained chase, and was necessarily operated from the side of the press with a socket wrench. The new chase latch, Fig 8, is operated directly in front of the press by means of the thumb-lever D, without moving the hands from the chase. The latch is not only positive in its action and hold, but adjusts itself to every condition of chase, however bulged.



FIG. 7. Old Chase Latch.

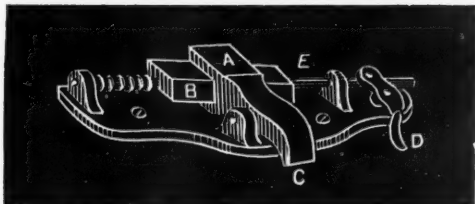


FIG. 8. New Chase Latch.

Besides the foregoing improvements, the frame of the press has been increased in weight and rigidity, the platen and bridge nearly doubled in strength, an enlarged steel shaft placed entirely through the bridge, the main impression shaft much enlarged and made of steel, the impression wheels and cranks doubled in strength, and the impression draw bars increased to about three times their former weight and made of the best forged steel.

In looking carefully over the press, it is evident to anyone understanding the matter that Mr. Gally has spared no pains or expense in his endeavor to make his "New Universal" the best press in the market.

M. GALLY'S STAMPING AND PAPER-BOX CUTTING AND CREASING PRESS.

The first printing presses adapted to the work of cutting and creasing paper and pasteboard for boxes were made by M. Gally early in the year 1876; since which time he has placed a large number in many of the paper-box manufactories of the United States. It is the largest and most powerful machine ever produced for this purpose. Having the improved platen movement of his "New Universal," remarkably simple, and being extremely solid in its build, it is peculiarly adapted for either stamping or paper-box cutting. The cutting face is $22\frac{1}{4}$ inches by 30 inches; the chase being somewhat larger to provide room for "locking up."

WARWICK & SONS, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

THE firm now called Warwick & Sons was founded in 1849, at Woodstock, Ontario, by the late Mr. William Warwick, and in the year 1869 was removed to Toronto, where, since the demise of the venerable book and stationery pioneer the business has been carried on by the present firm. About three years ago they added a large printing establishment. It was found necessary to change to a more commodious building to accommodate all the branches of their extensive business.

The new building which they have built and now occupy is adjacent to the Queen's Hotel, No. 68 and 70 Front street west. Its appearance and adaptability to the requirements of the several departments of a first-class stationery and printing business are readily distinguished. The exterior of the front is designed in modern Romanesque style of architecture; is four and a half stories high, and is 70 feet in height. The depth of the whole building is 200 feet, with a frontage of 32 feet. The materials used in the construction are brown Credit Valley stone and red brick. The lower story is carried up by two stone piers and iron columns, with carved caps, supporting brick fascia and stone cornices with brick piers, starting off cornices, and having stone bands and heads carried up two stories in height, with brick panels and ornamental brick arches springing off same, with carved stone tympanums. The fourth story is formed with a row of brick columns with carved stone caps, having heavy drilled and molded stone cornices and paneled brick parapet above.

The first floor is raised about six feet above the street level, to give better facilities for lighting the basement.

It has a handsome entrance, finished in hardwood, glazed with British plate glass. The ceilings are 14 feet in height, and the ventilation arrangements are perfect, and substantial broad staircases lead to each floor.

The floors are carried by a row of handsome wrought-iron columns with ornamental caps, supporting a wooden beam, which runs the whole length of each building.

The establishment is really composed of two isolated buildings. The main building, on Front street, is intended for the wholesale stationery and book departments and manufactured stock. This building runs back 100 feet to an open area 12 feet wide. Immediately in rear of this is the factory, in which are the printing and bookbinding departments. The area is covered over with an iron roof filled in with thick glass at the level of the ground floor. This gives the building one through basement, except where it is closed off by partitions, for fire protection. At the eastern end of the area the elevator is placed. It is inclosed by brick walls for complete protection in case of fire. Each flat of the two buildings is connected by an iron bridge.

Throughout the whole building the architect has been careful to insure the requisite strength to sustain the heavy stock of goods, as well as to withstand the vibration and heavy weight of machinery.

The offices for the members of the firm and for the clerks are handsome and comfortable, on the ground floor of the front building, in which is placed also the sample and fancy stationery department. The counters are beautifully fitted and finished, and mounted by a light though substantial nickel-plated iron railing three feet high. The

counter extends from the entrance 42 feet, and is 12 feet from the western wall. The layout of the samples is somewhat dazzling, on a dozen new cherry-stained tables and a long tier of shelves. Cherry-stain is the uniform color of the woodwork on each floor of the front building.

The first floor front building is allotted for the manufactured stock and book department. The stationery, flat paper and envelopes are placed on the second floor front building. The reserved stock will be kept on the third floor of the front building.

The front of the basement extends under the paved sidewalk, and situated near the front is a large vault. All that portion of the basement from Front street to the area will be used as a packing room. The basement of the rear building contains the printing presses and engine. The engine, furnace and boiler are set on a stone foundation; the rest of the floor throughout is concrete 12 inches deep. The ground floor of the rear building is occupied by the compositors.

The bindery is on the first floor, where the heavier portions of the work requiring the employment of men will be done. The female department of the bindery is on the second floor. The convenience and comfort of the ladies has been kept in view by dividing off a portion of this flat as a "restaurant," cloak and hat room, 25 by 12 feet. The ruling machines will occupy the third floor. The sanitary arrangements for the whole premises are most complete, the latest and best improvements having been adopted.

The most improved and best form of manufacturing and warehouse fittings adapted to this line of business have been introduced.

HINTS TO EMPLOYÉS.

There is only one spirit that achieves a great success. The man who seeks only how to make himself useful, whose aim is to render himself indispensable to his employer, whose whole being is animated with the purpose to fill the largest place in the walk assigned to him, has in the exhibition of that spirit the guaranty of success. He commands the situation, and shall walk in the light of prosperity all his days. On the other hand, the man who accepts the unwholesome advice of the demagogue, and seeks only how little he may do, and how easy he may render his place and not lose his employment altogether, is unfit for service. As soon as there is a supernumerary on the list, he becomes disengaged as least valuable to his employer. The man who is afraid of doing too much is near of kin to him who seeks to do nothing, and was begot in the same family. They are neither of them in the remotest degree a relation to the man whose willingness to do everything possible to his touch places him at the head of the active list.—*Scientific American*.

A PRINTER'S PARADISE.

Under the above title, Theodore L. De Vinne, the printer of the *Century*, writes in the June number of that magazine an account of Plantin and his museum at Antwerp, from which we quote as follows: "The printing room does not give a just idea of its old importance. What here remains is as it was in 1576, but the space then occupied for printing must have been very much larger. Plantin's inventory, taken after his death, showed that he had in Antwerp seventy three fonts of type, weighing 38,121 pounds. Now, seven hand presses and their tables occupy two sides of the room and rows of type-cases and stands fill the remnant of space. How petty these presses seem! How small the impression surface, how rude all the appliances! Yet from these presses came the great 'Royal Polyglot,' the Roman Missal, still bright with solid black and glowing red inks, and thousands of volumes, written by great scholars, many of them enriched with designs by old Flemish masters. 'The man is greater than the machine,' and Plantin was master over his presses. From these uncouth unions of wood and stone, pinned together with bits of iron, he made his pressmen extort workmanship which has been the admiration of the world.

"Plantin had this work done at small cost. His account books show that the average yearly earnings of expert compositors were 142 florins, and of the pressmen 105 florins. The eight-hour law was unknown. Work began at five o'clock in the morning, but no time is stated for its ending. His rules were hard. One of them was that the

compositor who set three words or six letters not in the copy should be fined. Another was the prohibition of all discussions on religion. Every workman must pay for his entrance a *bienvenue* of 8 sous as drink money, and give 2 sous to the poor-box. At the end of the month he must give 30 sous to the poor-box and 10 sous to his comrades. This *bienvenue* was as much an English as a Flemish custom, as one may see in Franklin's autobiography.

"The presses cost about 50 florins each. In one of his account books is the record that he paid 45 florins for copper platens to six of his presses. This is an unexpected discovery. It shows that Plantin knew the value of a hard impression surface, and made use of it three centuries before the printer of the *Century* tried, as he thought for the first time, the experiment of iron and brass impression surfaces for inelastic impression."

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street N.-W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each:

ISSUE OF JUNE 5, 1888.

- 383,954—Printing machine, Ticket. C. F. & W. B. Huff, Basco, Illinois.
384,216—Printing presses, Ink-fountain for platen. W. H. Price, Jr., assignor to Chandler & Price, Cleveland, Ohio.

ISSUE OF JUNE 12, 1888.

- 384,432—Printing machine. J. H. Earl, Chicago, Illinois.

ISSUE OF JUNE 19, 1888.

There were no printing patents included in this issue.

ISSUE OF JUNE 26, 1888.

- 385,144—Printers' standing galley. W. Severin, Chicago, Illinois.
385,099—Printing machines. C. B. Cottrell, Stonington, Conn.
385,081—Printing. M. D. Wilkins, Chicago, Illinois.
385,060—Blank attachment for tympan-sheets for printing envelopes. G. F. Kimball, Topeka, Kansas.
385,098—Inking apparatus for printing machines. C. B. Cottrell, Stonington, Conn.
385,100—Sheet delivery apparatus for printing machine. C. B. Cottrell, Stonington, Conn.

AN UNEXPECTED RESULT.

In one of its articles on life in Atlanta, Georgia, during the civil war, the *Constitution* says:

Of course the editors and printers were exempt from conscription. This was a great thing, and the newspaper offices always had all the men they needed, and some that were hangers-on. Once there was a prospect of serious trouble. The printers struck for higher wages.

Several editors put their heads together, and decided upon the cutest plan imaginable. They visited the conscript officer in a body, stated the case, and requested him to conscript the printers as they were out of a job, and therefore no longer entitled to exemption. The conscript officer had a long head, and he knew his duty.

"Gentlemen," he said, "you are undoubtedly right. I will go to work at once, and as you are here I will conscript you to begin with."

"Conscript us!" exclaimed the editors.

"Certainly. As you have no printers you can't get out your papers. So you no longer belong to the exempted class."

This was an unexpected result. The editors asked time for a consultation with their printers. All differences were harmoniously arranged, and in less than fifteen minutes the editors were turning out copy for their employés, who had again taken their stand at their cases.

THE *Atlanta Constitution* says the following story is told on Mr. Melville Fuller, of this city, who was recently nominated for Chief Justice: "He was once a legislative reporter at the Maine capital, and on one occasion he made a wager that on the following day, in his report, he would put a Shakespearian phrase in the mouth of every member of the house who spoke. He did it, even to the member who made the motion to adjourn. The house was so pleased with the work of the young reporter that it grew magnanimous, and voted him an extra supply of pencils and rubbers. He was called out from his work, complimented, and called upon for a speech."



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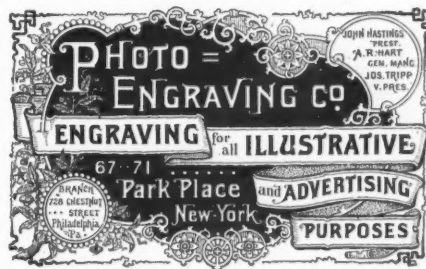
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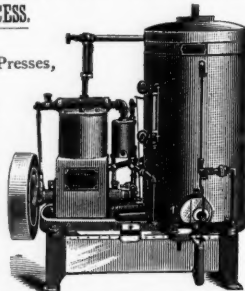
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Montague & Fuller, 41 Beekman street, New York. Stitching and folding machines, etc.

Sanborn, Geo. H., & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

BOOKBINDERS' SUPPLIES.

Hawes Co., The C. L., 178 Monroe street, Chicago. Bookbinders' supplies.

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Conkey, W. B., 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

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Cranston, J. H., Norwich, Conn., manufacturer of The Cranston patent improved steam-power printing presses, all sizes.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe St., Chicago.

Potter, C., Jr., & Co., New York, cylinder, lithographic and web presses. Branch office, 162 S. Clark street, Chicago.

Scott, Walter, & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also paper folders, combined with printing machines, or separately; paper dampening machines, stereotype machinery, etc. J. W. Ostrander, Western Agt., 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

Walker, W. G., & Co., Madison, Wisconsin, manufacturers of the Prouty power press, and printers' supply house.

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Ostrander, J. W., manufacturer of electrotype machinery, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

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Benedict, Geo. H., & Co., relief plate engravers, photo, wax and wood processes. Maps a specialty. 177 Clark street, Chicago.

ENGRAVINGS.

Greenleaf, Jno. G., 7 and 9 Warren street, New York, electrotypes of illustrations for books, magazines, juvenile and religious publications.

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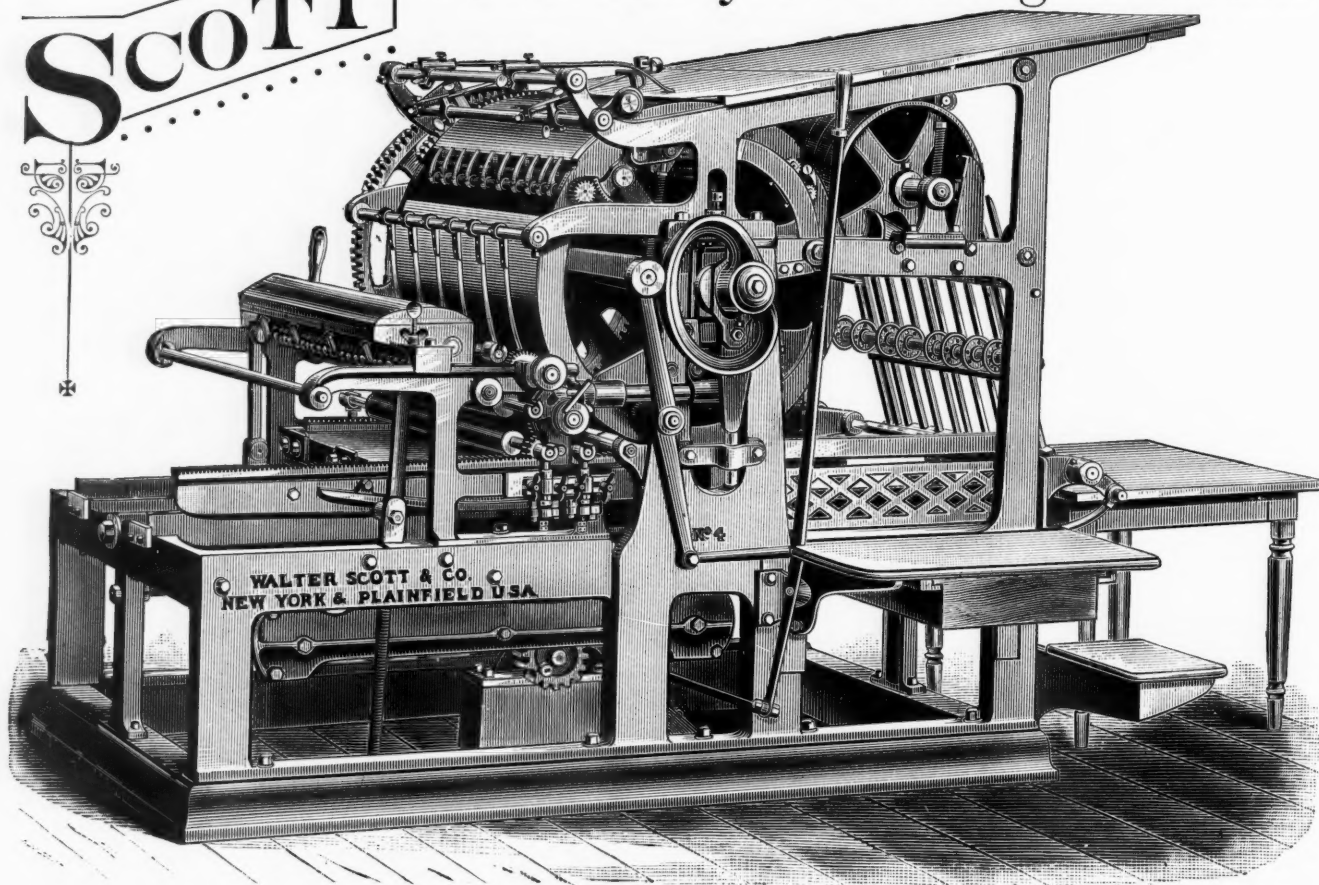
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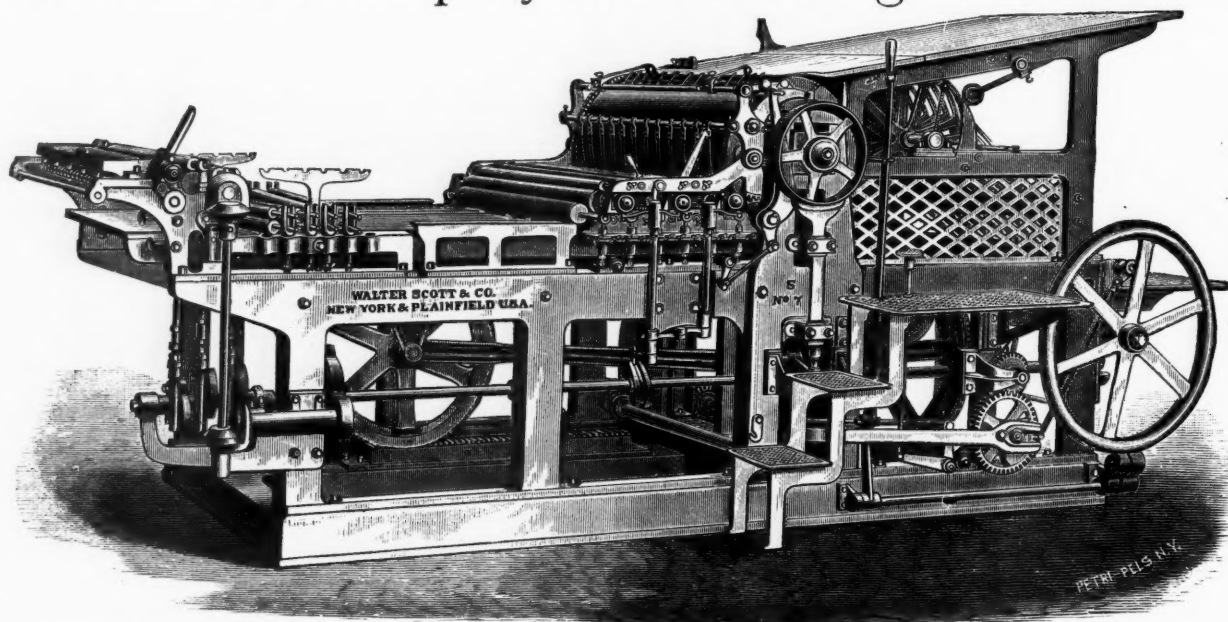
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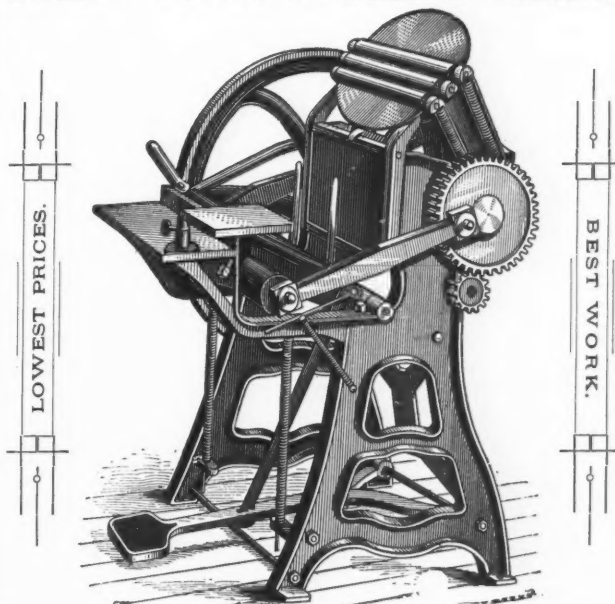
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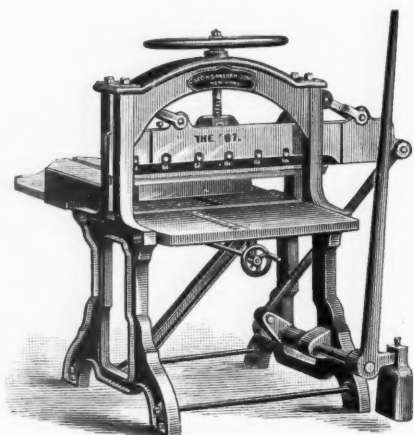
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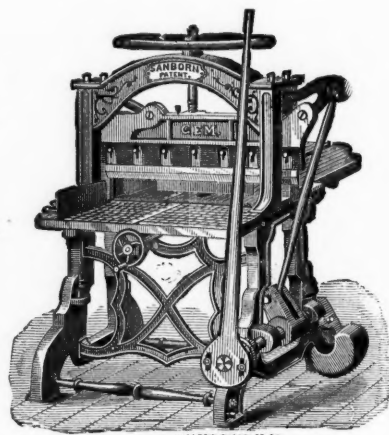
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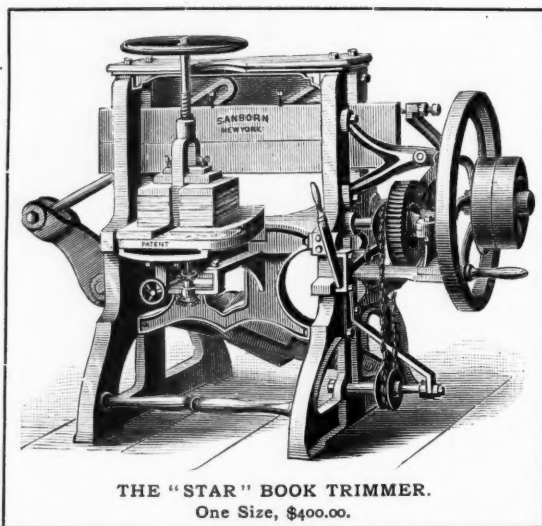


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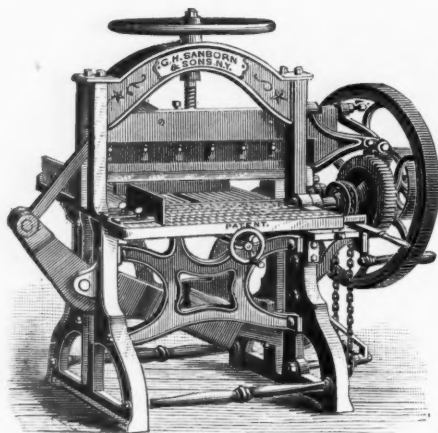
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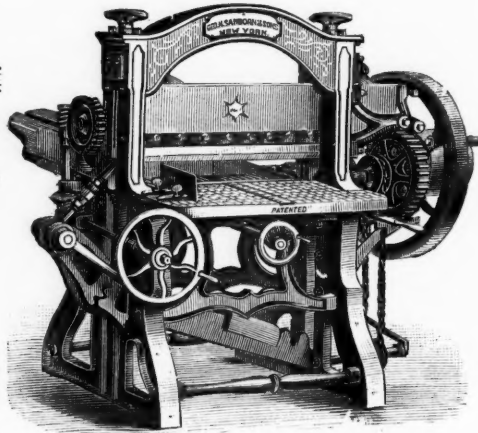


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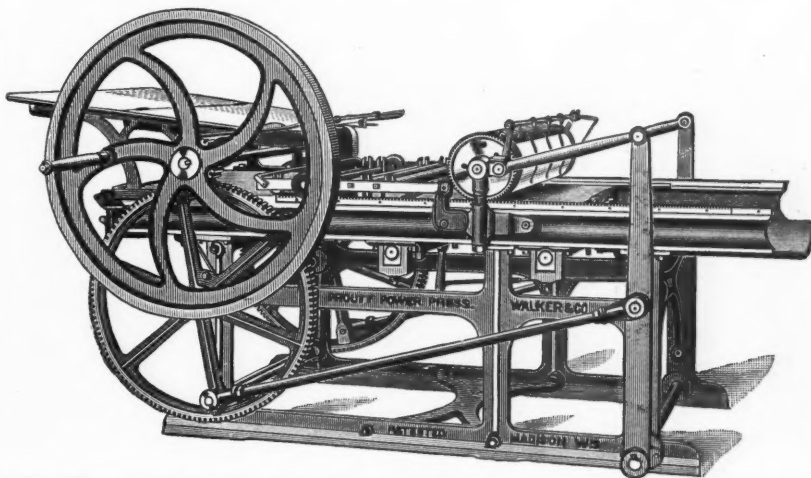
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THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

A REVIEW OF ITS PROCEEDINGS.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

SINCE the organization of the National Typographical Union, some thirty-six years ago, and its subsequent transformation into an international body, many earnest and far-seeing members have made repeated though futile efforts to reorganize that body to such an extent as to bring it abreast of the times in usefulness, efficiency and general thoroughness of its workings and organization. Among the many able men who have undertaken this work in past years may be mentioned John H. Oberly, then of Cairo, Illinois, and now one of the Civil Service Commissioners at Washington; John McVickar, of Detroit, now an editor on one of the daily papers in that city, and scores of others, whose names do not occur to the writer at the present time. While the efforts of these gentlemen were in the main well directed and well considered, and while the necessities and opportunities for reformatory work were as apparent then as now, it still must be admitted that the International Union was allowed to continue for all those years in about the same old rut.

This result, to my way of thinking, cannot be attributed to any mental or other inferiority of the delegates of the past to those of the present time, but rather to the fact that the members of the subordinate unions were not ripe for any radical changes in the fundamental laws of their international organization. Time and again in the past the International Union has passed important laws, measures that would undoubtedly have benefited the craft at large, only to see their work undone by the local unions at the earliest opportunity, and generally for the reason that it would take a little more money to put into operation the new measures, than it would to carry on things under the old and less efficient rules.

But the convention which met in Kansas City during the week commencing July 11 last was favored with more fortunate circumstances in this respect, probably, than any convention that has preceded it for some years at least. The frequent and disastrous conflicts that have taken place between the printer and his employer during the past year or two have convinced the rank and file of the local unions that there was something wanting to prevent these unsatisfactory and often unnecessary disruptions of the amicable relations which should always exist between the employer and the employed, and the conviction finally forced itself upon their minds that the proper place to look for a remedy was in the International Union. The truth of this assertion will be apparent to anyone who has had an opportunity of examining the numerous schemes, looking to a reorganization in whole or in part of the International Union, which were laid before the committee having that matter in charge in the last convention.

That the thirty-sixth annual convention of the International Typographical Union will be regarded as a memorable one, I have little doubt. That their work will entitle them to more consideration than has usually been given to our annual meetings, I think no one will deny. And while it is not the purpose of this article to produce a complete copy of the revised laws (as that has already been done in a pamphlet, and will again appear shortly in the International proceedings), but to review and discuss some of the more important measures adopted, and to give as wide a hearing as possible to certain objections that have been raised against some portions of the work under consideration.

The new constitution is not only a revision, but in many respects an entire departure from the old one. Among the new features may be mentioned sections providing for the following measures:

1. Biennial (instead of annual) sessions of the International Typographical Union.
2. Establishing an official office of the International at Indianapolis, Indiana, to be the headquarters of the president and secretary-treasurer, both of whom are to devote their entire time to the business of the union.
3. The expenses of delegates to the biennial sessions to be paid by the International.
4. The creation of a defense fund.

5. Creation of a sick-relief fund.
6. Creation of a burial fund.
7. For the prevention of strikes.
8. The creation of an executive committee and a board of directors, who shall have control of the affairs of the union in the interim between meetings.
9. For the proper and safe protection of the funds.
10. For the publication of an official circular, to contain the monthly reports and announcements of the officers, and to take the place of all official "organs."
11. For the speedy organization of local unions in every town in America where there are enough printers to maintain one.

All of the foregoing measures were carefully considered by the Committee on Reorganization, and all were reported favorably on, with one exception, that exception being the one providing for the payment of delegates by the International Union. The committee figured long and carefully to see if they could report any practical means by which this proposition could be carried out by the International, but in the end it became fully apparent to them that the task was impossible. It was learned that the territory covered was too large, and the addition of new unions were being made too fast to admit of anything like a correct computation of what it would cost the International, or how much per capita tax the members would be obliged to pay in order to meet that cost. As an evidence of the difficulties in the way of an adjustment of this question, I will call the reader's attention to the fact that we have a union in Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, whose delegate, according to the committee's estimate, it would cost from \$700 to \$800, to bring as far as New York and back. Nobody has as yet attempted to make it plain how this measure could be made feasible, nevertheless it was put on the committee's report as an amendment in Committee of the Whole, and finally adopted by the convention.

With the exception just noted, every measure was indorsed by the Committee on Reorganization, and there is not a particle of doubt in the writer's mind but that they can be put into successful operation, and that they will result to the financial benefit and numerical strength of the organization in America. It has been claimed in certain quarters that the expense of carrying on the International under the new order of things would be too great, and for that reason would be rejected by the local unions. Let us see for a moment how that would be. Under the new constitution the convention meets but once in two years, which will be a clear saving to the local unions of from \$40,000 to \$50,000 for the year in which there is no meeting. The defense fund, the sick-relief fund and the burial fund will certainly require a small advance in the per capita tax to meet, but it must be borne in mind that whatever advance is made on that score can be met by a corresponding reduction in the dues paid the local union; and can anyone doubt but that it would be safer to place these funds under the charge of the International than with the local unions. We know from experience that when a local union becomes involved in difficulties the first move made is to exhaust the defense fund, and then to gradually decrease and finally abolish the relief fund. The organization of new unions will undoubtedly require a small increase in outlay to meet; but this increase will be more than balanced by the saving to local unions assured by the scheme of biennial meetings.

As far as the sick-relief and burial funds are concerned, there is another view of the matter besides that of expense, and that is the question of justice. For years we have been sending our weak and invalid printers to the healthful climates of New Mexico, Colorado, California and other places west. For years the small but patriotic unions of that section have borne the expense of caring for the sick and burying the dead of those of our members whom we have helped to that locality. In all righteousness is it not about time that this burden should be shared equally by all?

The measures providing for a relief fund, a burial fund and the payment of a per diem to delegates by the international body, were met by considerable opposition in the convention—considerable in numbers and intelligence—gentlemen to whom it would be an insult to suppose were not actuated by the best and most sincere of motives, and whose opinions are certainly entitled to respect and consideration. It was in respect to the opinions of these gentlemen that the majority decided to

submit the three propositions named to a vote of the local unions for adoption or rejection. The gentlemen will, no doubt, upon serious thought and reflection, at least favor the two clauses first named. The third should be rejected, unless someone among its friends can demonstrate its practicability and safety to the International Union.

As remarked in the beginning of this article, the Committee on Reorganization were supplied from innumerable sources with schemes to in whole or in part reorganize the International. I would like to tell the good gentlemen who submitted these schemes that the committee took whatever they thought they required from whatever source they found it. They did not take any particular work in whole or as a foundation. They adopted the principle on which they decided the organization would prove most useful and beneficial. Whatever they found that fitted this purpose they adopted. Whatever was lacking to make the work symmetrical and connected, the committee supplied. The work they have produced they have entire confidence in, and claim, in the name of fairness and justness, that it be given a fair, unprejudiced trial.

In the next number of *THE INLAND PRINTER* I will have something to say of the convention—its officers and members, their characteristics, ability or weakness, not forgetting our good friends of Kansas City.

(To be continued.)

DARIUS WELLS.

INVENTOR OF THE ROUTING MACHINE.

WOOD TYPE is an important item in the equipment of every large printing office, and of late years competition has so reduced the price that it has come into quite general use. We present here—with a portrait and sketch of the life of the inventor of the machine which rendered the manufacture of wood letter on a large scale practicable, and trust it will prove of interest to our readers.

Darius Wells was born April 26, 1800. He was apprenticed to learn the printers' trade with Mr. William Childs, of Johnstown, New York, but was released at the end of six years, before the expiration of his term, in consideration of his abilities and faithful service. Soon after, he married and removed to Amsterdam, New York, where, in connection with Mr. Childs, his former employer, he established the first newspaper. In 1826 the partners removed to New York, where they continued the printing business in a small way. The sizes of type then furnished by the typefounders did not suit the increasing effort at display in theater posters and similar work. The largest type then made was only twelve-line pica, and cost more than the average printer could afford to pay. Besides this, there was a serious fault in the large size metal type then cast, as they shrank in cooling, so that the face was hollow and would not print well. They were also liable to serious damage and breakage if accidentally dropped on the floor. It was while confined to the house when in a convalescent state, after a severe illness, that Mr. Wells made his first experiments with wood type. About this time (1828), a printer named Lomax, who was in the same predicament—a want of larger sizes of type—attempted to supply the deficiency by preparing wood type for his office, and exhibited much artistic taste. He, however, carved his type on the side of the wood, while Mr. Wells followed the engravers' method of cutting his on the end, or on the grain.

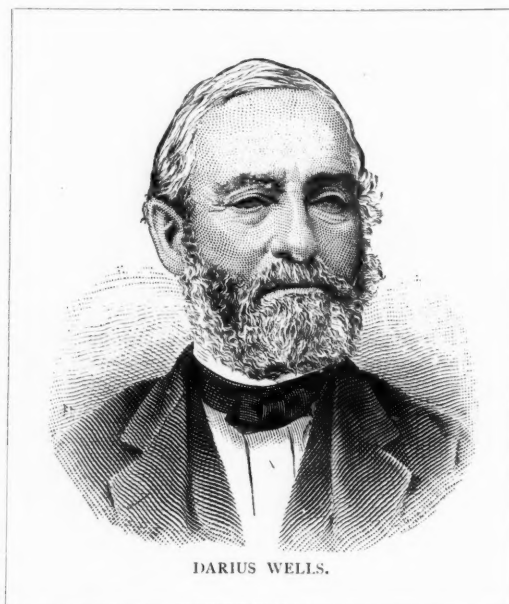
Soon after, Mr. Wells and Mr. David Bruce, inventor of the type-casting machine, formed a copartnership, with a view of furnishing printers with large type, but having more brains to project than to prosecute the business, they were soon compelled to discontinue it, but not before making some important experiments in their workshop. The advantage of wood type had been sufficiently established, but the difficulty of manufacturing it with greater rapidity and less labor was the main obstacle, and one that seemed insurmountable. However, Mr. Wells finally perceived the efficacy of a *lateral revolving* cutter for a more speedy removal of the white surrounding the letters. This revolving lateral cutter, under all its modifications, is now known as the *Routing Machine*, and is used in a variety of ways outside of those connected with the printing trade.

After the dissolution of his copartnership with Mr. Bruce, Mr. Wells remained in the city of New York, where he successfully established a

wood type business. As an adjunct, he also made a specialty of the preparation of engravers' boxwood. In 1828, appeared the first specimen book of wood type ever printed—a small quarto pamphlet of about twenty pages. Only antiques, romans and italics were shown; the sizes ranging from seven to twenty-eight line. Eight cents was charged for the former, and 28 cents for the latter size. From some explanatory notes at the end of this book we extract the following:

The subscriber is enabled to state from experience that the use of wood type, when carefully prepared in the manner of those in these specimens, is in no respect objectionable; that they are more convenient in many respects; are more durable, and cost only from one-fourth to one-half as much as metal. Knowing, as the subscriber does, that printers will consult their own interests in patronizing his novel undertaking, and taking confidence from the perfect satisfaction his type has given to those to whom he is already known, he feels assured of their support.

Several years later, Mr. Wells formed a partnership with Mr. E. R. Webb, and the firm of Webb & Wells became widely known as manufacturers of wood type and printers' goods of various kinds. Mr. Wells retired from the business in 1856, and Mr. Webb continued in it until



DARIUS WELLS.

his death, in 1864, when Mr. A. Vanderburgh and Mr. Heber Wells (the younger son of Darius), formed a partnership in conjunction with a third party, and bought out the interest formerly held by Mr. Webb. The firm of Vanderburgh, Wells & Co. is still actively engaged in the printers' material business.

Darius Wells was an outspoken, communicative man, and although often urged to do so, could never be prevailed upon to secure his invention by patent. He had the erroneous notion that it had been too long before the public for his security. In 1861, Mr. Wells was appointed postmaster of Paterson, New Jersey, and held office thirteen years. He died May 27, 1875, of old age and diabetes.—*The Printers' Review*.

PERSONAL.

The following gentlemen have recently visited the sanctum of *THE INLAND PRINTER*: E. F. Rycken, vice-president the Queen City Printing Ink Co., Cincinnati; M. S. Holmes, vice-president Harding Paper Co., Franklin, Ohio; J. L. Stone, president Duplex Printing Press Co., Battle Creek, Michigan; Hon. John B. Lawler, Columbus, Ohio; William Briggs, Washington, D. C.; Chas. W. Fassett, St. Joseph, Mo.; C. E. Meade, *Globe-Democrat*, St. Louis; E. T. Plank, president International Typographical Union; R. O. Boyd, representing the Queen City Printing Ink Co., Cincinnati; Alex. Bonnell, of Bonnell & Co., ink manufacturers, New York; J. Laurence Straub, Grand Rapids, Michigan; Fred E. Loeffler, representing Standard Printing Ink Works, Cincinnati; Miss M. Eva McIntyre, job printer, and a good one too, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Sturges Whitlock, president The Whitlock Machine Co., Birmingham, Connecticut; Joseph E. Nethercut, Lake Geneva (Wisconsin) *Herald*.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

IOWA County Democrat job office, Iowa. Business card in brown and red. Very nicely executed.

W. H. WAGNER, Freeport, Illinois. Well-proportioned, neatly executed business card in colors.

W. E. PRUDHOMME, Ashland, Wisconsin. Very neatly designed and printed business card, in colors.

AINGER & BAXTER, Charlotte, Michigan. Card and programme for high school alumni. Neat, passable job.

BROWN, TREACY & CO., St. Paul, Minnesota. Firm card in blue and green. Plain, attractive and well worked.

H. M. LEE & BRO., Los Angeles, California. A number of specimens of more than average commercial printing. All clean, neat work.

LOWELL H. RICE, Chicago. Several samples of fancy commercial printing. Though a beginner, Mr. Rice's efforts show him to be a thorough printer.

SYL. LESTER & CO., Atlanta, Georgia. Handsome, chaste, symmetrical business card, in colors. The design is attractive and well executed, and is certainly worthy of commendation.

CHARLES L. HANEY, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Business card—first attempt at color printing. It seems a little top-heavy, but, taken as a whole, Mr. Haney has every reason to feel proud of his maiden effort.

ITEM PRINTING CO., Garrettsville, Ohio. A number of business cards, the work of Wm. W. Sherwood. Mr. Sherwood is evidently an artist of no ordinary merit, as the samples before us fully warrant us in stating.

Times job office, Lincoln, Illinois. An exceedingly creditable assortment of general jobwork, much of which would be an honor to a much more pretentious establishment. It is the production of Mr. Bryce P. Smith.

MCQUEEN & WALLACO, Washington, D. C. Several specimens of good, every-day work. The selection of material has evidently been made with discretion, and is used to advantage. The presswork is all that could be desired.

CHARLES BURROUGHS, Schenectady, New York. Samples of colored work—business cards, programmes, etc. Mr. Burroughs is a painstaking printer, and it always gives us pleasure to receive specimens of his handiwork.

E. D. SEELEY, Rochester, New York. A number of every-day samples of commercial work. Although his facilities for turning them out are evidently limited, the material is used to good advantage, and many printers, chronic growlers, could examine them to advantage.

THE Troup Manufacturing Company, Dayton, Ohio. A large assortment of general jobwork, all of which is good, and some of which is very good. The presswork, however, is somewhat uneven. The colored work is especially worthy of commendation, being both attractive and harmonious.

HENRY GILLET, Olean, New York. Several samples, in which we notice a steady improvement from those first sent. Hair-line script, however, is not the display type we should select for advertisements in a monthly journal, and we are of the opinion that somebody else will think as we do before long.

WANNOP & FORBUSH, Los Angeles, California. More samples from the "City of the Angels," and from old Chicago boys, too. We don't believe either could get up a poor job if they tried to; at least, we never knew them to do so. Neat as a new pin, all the samples shown do them credit. Los Angeles is to be congratulated.

A. L. STEVENS, Claremont, New Hampshire. A large batch of clean, unpretentious commercial printing, the presswork of which is one of its chief merits. The prices charged are attached to each specimen sent, and we are pleased to know that one proprietor works for a living profit. Would that others would follow his example.

JOHNSON BROTHERS, San Antonio, Texas. We should be sadly disappointed, indeed, if the specimens forwarded from this establishment did not justify the claim of the house to that of "The Neat

Printers"; and we should feel equally disappointed to hear that their efforts were unappreciated. It does us good to look at such clean, artistic work.

HAIGHT & DUDLEY, Poughkeepsie, New York. Specimens of printing, 1888. No ambitious apprentice anxious to excel in color printing can invest 50 cents to better advantage than by sending this amount to the above mentioned firm for a copy of the catalogue referred to. He will learn more about the harmony and blending of colors by a practical study of these specimens than he will learn in a year by mere speculation.

ALSO from the Palladium Job Printing House, Benton Harbor, Michigan; A. C. Bausman, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Jacob Leonard & Son, Albany, New York; W. F. Leonard, Kamas, Utah; L. B. Judson, Gloversville, New York; Frederick G. L. Hunt, St. Paul, Minnesota; G. W. Marston, Winfield, West Virginia; Ferguson Printing Company, Detroit, Michigan; Cheyenne (Wyoming) Sun job office, unique and creditably executed business card in colors; the Phoenix Printing House, New York City; the Bohemian Catholic News Company, Chicago; the Curtis Printing Company, St. Paul; W. H. Goetz, Cheyenne, Wyoming; Hollister & Bro., Chicago, handsomely printed forty-four page pamphlet, "Annual Guide to Picnic Grounds and Summer Resorts of Chicago and the Northwest"; Barton & Wheeler, Newport, New Hampshire; Gerlock & Davis, Scranton, Pennsylvania, a handsomely printed forty page pamphlet, published by the Young Men's Christian Association of that city.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

A PULP mill is to be erected at Tomahawk, Wisconsin, to cost \$100,000.

A NEW paper company has been formed to operate on the Willamette river, Oregon.

THE work of building the new paper mill at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, has begun.

A PAPER mill to cost \$160,000 is to be built at Omaha, Nebraska, by B. H. Harris, of New York.

WOOD pulp, which was proposed by the Mills bill to be put on the duty-free list, has been restored to the dutiable list.

THE W. W. Whiting Company, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, has moved into larger quarters, and will manufacture envelopes on a larger scale than heretofore.

N. PERRON will at once begin the manufacture of fiber from cabbage and saw-grass palmetto at Clay Springs, Orange County, Florida, about thirty miles east of Clermont.

THE annual meeting of the American Paper Makers' Association will be held at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, New York, Wednesday, July 25, at 10 o'clock A.M.

THE Chillicothe Paper Mill Company has been organized at Peoria, Illinois, with a capital stock of \$30,000, to manufacture paper. Incorporators: Charles Wetherwax, J. A. Waterhouse, and F. A. Waterhouse.

THE Kalamazoo (Michigan) Paper Company has spent over \$40,000 in improvements the past year, including large additions of the latest and most approved machinery for paper-making, and consequently is in a better condition to turn out first-class paper on short notice than heretofore.

THE Atlas Paper Mill at Appleton, Wisconsin, owned by a stock company, and controlled by the Kimberly-Clark Company, was destroyed by fire June 8. The fire is supposed to have started in the vicinity of the boiler. Loss, \$150,000; insurance from \$50,000 to \$60,000 in mutual companies.

It is stated that a company with a capital stock of \$80,000 has been formed to start a paper mill at Fort Worth, Texas, and as soon as the machinery can be bought work will begin at once. They claim to have the finest water in the state to make paper. It is almost free from all impurities, and is as clear as crystal. They have one hundred and thirty-five artesian wells that will give them fifteen thousand gallons of water in ten hours.

AS THEY ARE.

OFFICE OF
J. J. GIBBS,

Dealer in
WATCHES, CLOCKS, FINE JEWELRY
AND TABLE WARE, CANES, PENS, NOVELTIES IN THE
JEWELERS' LINE.
I buy the best goods from the most reliable makers. I fully warrant every thing I sell. I have
no trashy goods. I make a specialty of fine Watches. Solid gold and Silver goods to order.
I guarantee satisfaction.

Currency, Ga. _____ 188

Success _____

No. _____ St. New York. Chicago.

(Notehead—Reduced one-half.)

A. H. Bower.

→ ***CITY, BARBER*** ←

RAZORS, NICELY HONED FOR 25 CTS.

WISTA. IOWA. _____ 188

(Notehead—Reduced one-third.)

THIRD ANNUAL TOUR
THE PEOPLE'S THEATRE COMPANY

SUPPORTING

The People's Theatre Company presented the GOLD KING
the people have money right to a large and successful
show. The act is very good and well advanced by three of
the best comedians that keep the house in a perfect roar
WILL GAZELL

MISS LOTTIE V RAYMOND
Late of Fosters fifth avenue comedy company N.Y.

MR LEW FARNSWORTH Miss AGLO DEVOY MR CHAS WHITE

WISSAWDEY Proprietor & Manager FKENEDDY Secretary & Treasurer
FRAYWORTH Stage Manager J W FRENCH Zep's artist

Head quarters Chicago ill

188

(Latter Head—Reduced one half.)

Lyman & Moore's.

Photographer & copier,
- **CHROMOS** -
FRAMES & STEELS
Oil Paintings

(Notehead—Reduced one third.)

S. M. ADAMS.

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

STOVES, TINWARE, GLASSWARE, QUEENSWARE, CUTLERY

AND FURNITURE

Monrovia, Ill. _____ 188

(Notehead—Reduced one-third.)

For your Blacksmithsmithing,

Horse Shocing, Plow Work

and general repairing, go to

J. F. BEMENT, Praciteal Blacksmith,
1st Street Hubbard Minnesota.

Work done promptly at low prices and Satisfaction guaranteed.

(Business Card.)

P. F. Hall.

A. H. Hall.

OFFICE OF

P. F. Hall and Bro.

Dealers in,

and Drygoods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Barley, Ga. _____ 188

(Notehead—Reduced one-third.)

Barley, Ga. _____ 188

M

To **The BAXLEY BANNER** D.
(Newspaper, Plain Job Printing &c.)

(Billhead—Reduced one-half.)

H. H. MYERS.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FRUITS & CONFECTIONERIES

Chambersburg Pa _____ 188

two per cent off for Cash

(Notehead—Reduced one-third.)

AS THEY SHOULD BE.

J. J. GIBBS,
DEALER IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS, FINE JEWELRY,

Table Ware, Canes, Pens, and Novelties in the Jewelry Line.

I buy the best goods from the most reliable makers. I fully warrant everything I sell. I handle no trashy goods. I make a specialty of Fine Watches. Solid Gold and Silver Goods to Order. I guarantee satisfaction.

Surrency, Ga., 188.....

A. I. BOWER,

CITY BARBER.

RAZORS NICELY HONED FOR
25 CENTS.

Wiofa, Iowa, 188

W. S. SAWDEY, PROP. AND MANAGER.
F. C. KENNEDY, SEC. AND TREAS.

THIRD ANNUAL TOUR

T. B. AYLWORTH, STAGE MANAGER.
J. W. FRENCH, SCENIC ARTIST.

The People's Theatre Company

SUPPORTING

MISS LOTTIE V. RAYMOND,

Late of Foster's Fifth Avenue Comedy Company, New York.

MR. LEW FARNSWORTH. MISS AGLO DE VOY. MR. CHAS. WHITE.

Headquarters — CHICAGO, ILL.

The People's Theatre Company presented the "Gold King" at the Opera House, Monday night, to a large and appreciative crowd. The plot is very deep, and well balanced by three of the best comedians, who keep the house in a perfect roar.

—NORTHVILLE GAZETTE.

..... 188

LYMAN MOORE,

Photographer and Copyist,

— DEALER IN —

CHROMOS, OIL PAINTINGS,

FRAMES AND STEELS.

..... 188

S. M. ADAMS,

— DEALER IN —

hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Cutlery

GLASSWARE, QUEENSWARE

AND

— FURNITURE —

Moneague, Ill., 188

For your Blacksmithing, Horse Shoeing, Plow Work, and General Repairing

— GO TO —

J. F. BEMENT,
Practical Blacksmith,

FIRST STREET,

HUBBARD, - - - MINNESOTA.

Work done Promptly at Low Prices, and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

BAXLEY, GA., 188.....

Mc

To The Baxley Banner, Dr.

NEWSPAPER, PLAIN JOB PRINTING, ETC.

P. F. HALL.

A. H. HALL.

... OFFICE OF ...

P. F. HALL & BROTHER,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Baxley, Ga., 188

H. H. MYERS,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

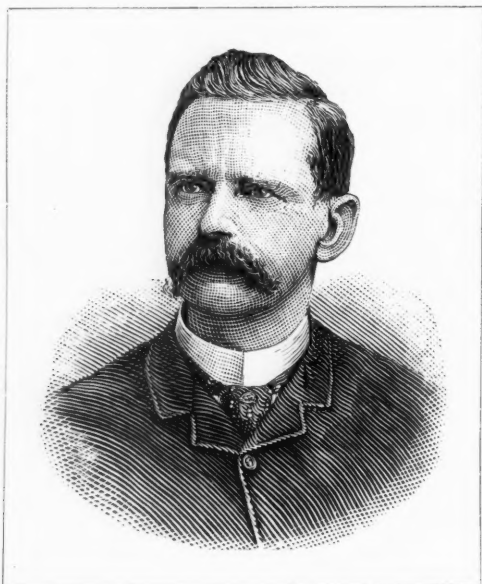
Fruits and Confectioneries.

TWO PER CENT OFF
FOR CASH.

Chambersburg, Pa., 188

MR. JAMES J. DAILY.

We herewith present the likeness of Mr. James J. Daily, foreman of the *Public Ledger*, of Philadelphia, treasurer of the Childs-Drexel fund, and one of the best-known and most popular printers in the United States. He was born in the Quaker City, in 1840, where he served his apprenticeship. After a couple of years at the case on the *Washington Chronicle*, he returned to Philadelphia, and joined the staff of compositors on the *Public Ledger*. His term of twenty years' service upon that journal is nearly equally divided between work at the case and "round the stone," half of the period having been given to the duties of assistant foreman, and after the decease of Mr. William Turner, as foreman. In 1870 he was elected a delegate to the International Typographical Union by Union No. 2, and represented that body at the



meeting in Cincinnati. In 1877 he was elected president of Typographical Union No. 2, and held office during the most critical period in its history. He is also well-known to many visiting delegates of the International Typographical Union as the medium through which Mr. Childs has tendered them the hospitalities of the *Ledger* establishment in Philadelphia. A memorable occasion was in 1885, when he visited New York, and invited the entire International Typographical Union to visit Philadelphia as the guests of Mr. Childs, which invitation was accepted, and the delegates were entertained in a princely way.

Mr. Daily is happily married, and has a wife for a helpmeet of whom any man might well feel proud.

CHICAGO NOTES.

THE new dress lately put on by the Chicago *Daily News* was from the foundry of Barnhart Bros. & Spindler.

THE Jeffery Printing Company have moved from their old quarters in the *Journal* building to 73 and 75 Third avenue.

MARDER, LUSE & Co., typefounders, of this city, have filed a certificate of increase of capital stock from \$350,000 to \$500,000.

ONE of the prominent paper companies of this city recently paid its stockholders a twenty per cent dividend out of last year's profits.

THE new city directory for 1888 estimates the present population of Chicago at 870,000, which is an increase of about 50,000 in one year.

THE *Times* and *Tribune* have reduced their price from three to two cents. The morning *News* now sells for one cent instead of two cents, as formerly.

MR. A. H. McLAUGHLIN, formerly of Poole Bros., has accepted a position in the branch establishment of Charles Eneu Johnson & Co., ink manufacturers, 40 La Salle street, Chicago. We wish him every

success in his new field of labor, and take pleasure in recommending him to the patronage of the craft.

ZEESSE & Co., 341-351 Dearborn street, are now offering one of the largest and most varied assortments of campaign cuts to be found in the United States.

MARDER, LUSE & Co. have recently placed in their establishment a fifty horse-power improved Hamilton Corliss engine, driven by steam obtained from a hundred horse-power steel boiler. It is a beauty.

THE local typefounders, at a meeting held on the 10th inst., decided to reduce the price of the Old Style Gordon Press, quarto size, from \$250 to \$240, without throw-off, and from \$270 to \$250, with throw-off.

POOLE BROTHERS, printers, of this city, have been licensed to incorporate with an authorized capital of \$100,000. They have recently fitted up their business office on the first floor at 316 Dearborn street, having moved it from the floor above.

THE growth of Chicago in population and trade is shown by the annual report of the Board of Trade, just published. The population of Chicago in 1840 was 4,853; in 1855, 60,726; today it is about 870,000. Its total valuation in 1857 was \$36,335,281, and in 1887 \$161,204,535.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER furnished the Babcock "Optimus" four-roller press recently put in by Kehm, Fietsch & Wilson, 119 Lake street. They also supplied the Lincoln Newspaper Union, Lincoln, Nebraska, with a two-roller press of the same pattern, a short time ago.

MR. THOMAS KNAPP, for nine years superintendent of the Skeen & Stuart Stationery Company, has opened a pressroom at 341-351 Dearborn street, for printers and publishers exclusively. He assures the trade that all work sent to him will be turned out in a first-class manner.

TYPEFOUNDERS are agitating the subject of reducing the price of body type to the scale in vogue a year ago, owing to the decline in the price of metal, and will in all probability do so at their next meeting. This action, if taken, will no doubt meet with the approval of printers everywhere.

WE understand that the J. M. W. Jones Stationery and Printing Company have the plans ready for their new store, which they intend to erect this year on Sherman street, between Van Buren and Harrison streets. It will be six stories in height and basement, one hundred feet front by ninety-four feet in depth.

THE following data in reference to the daily press of Chicago will no doubt prove of interest to a number of our readers. The first number of the Chicago *Democrat* was dated February 26, 1833; the last issue, July 24, 1861; first issue Chicago *Daily American*, April 9, 1839; Chicago *Evening Journal*, April 22, 1844; Chicago *Tribune*, July 10, 1847; Chicago *Courant*, afterwards merged into the *Young America*, and subsequently into the Chicago *Times*, November 16, 1853; *Inter Ocean*, March 24, 1872; *Daily News*, December 20, 1875; *Herald*, May 10, 1881; *Mail*, January 23, 1883; *Globe*, April 9, 1888; the *Volkesfreund*, the first paper printed in a foreign language, was issued November 26, 1845.

A SINGULAR fatality seems to have befallen the family of the late Mr. Herbert Ingram, M. P. for Boston, and the founder of the *Illustrated London News*, who was drowned with one of his sons in Canada over twenty years ago. Mr. Walter Ingram, the youngest son of the above, lost his life last month near Berbera, on the east coast of Africa, while on a hunting expedition. He was killed by an infuriated wounded elephant. Deceased was in the thirty-third year of his age, and was only married a year ago.—*London Press News*.

There is a slight inaccuracy in the above statement. Mr. Ingram and son were drowned in the Lady Elgin collision on Lake Michigan on the eventful night of September 8, 1860, off Glencoe, near Chicago, by which 297 lives were lost; and the writer was one of those who accompanied the remains of Mr. Ingram, found some days afterward, to the depot of the Illinois Central Railroad, in this city, on its way to England.

THE J. W. Butler Paper Co., 183 Monroe street, have shown us samples of their new line of stock in printers' fancy stationery for the coming season, which includes ball programmes, etched folders, wedding invitations, novelties in circulars, visiting cards, etc., in a great variety of styles. We have not seen as fine a display of goods in this line for some time, and the firm are certainly to be commended for their

good judgment and taste in producing such novelties for their customers. They now have sample books in course of manufacture, covering the season's line, which will be ready for distribution about the middle of August. Parties having call for the above line of goods will find it to their advantage to correspond with the above firm.

JOHN KINNON, a compositor employed at Clark & Longley's, 310 Dearborn street, well known to many of the printers of this city, fell from the sixth story of the building on the 11th instant and was instantly killed. It is not certainly known whether the fall was accidental or not, although the police were given to understand that it was. He leaves a wife and child.

TRADE NEWS.

ROSENTHAL & ROESCH, printers, San Francisco, have dissolved partnership.

THE Sioux City Printing Company, Sioux City, Iowa, has increased its capital to \$250,000.

PATTERSON & CO., book and job printers, New Orleans, Louisiana, have dissolved partnership.

RAYNOR & TAYLOR, Detroit, Michigan, have added one four-roller Potter and three new Gordons.

J. A. McCOUN & Co., job printers, Atlanta, Georgia, have been succeeded by N. C. Tompkins.

THE capital of the firm of Carter, Rice & Co., the Boston paper dealers, has been increased to \$300,000.

THE Columbia Publishing Company, of Emporia, Kansas, has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$10,000.

THE *Morning Call*, Winnipeg, Manitoba, was destroyed by fire June 3. Loss said to be \$50,000; fully insured.

L. P. ALLEN's job printing office and bindery, Clinton, Iowa, was damaged by fire June 28 to the extent of \$3,000.

WILLS & CRUMPTON have bought the printing department of the Wills Stationery Company, Memphis, Tennessee.

THE Cyclone Publishing Company, Washington, Ohio, has been incorporated with an authorized capital of \$10,000.

THE Rand-Avery Company, Boston, has elected Moses King president, and Thomas W. Lawson treasurer and general manager.

J. A. LOGAN & Co., printers, Fort Worth, Texas, have been succeeded by the Texas Printing and Lithographing Company.

A BUENOS AIRES correspondent writes: "A shipment of inks from H. D. Wade & Co., New York, has just arrived in good condition."

THE McMillan Typesetting Machine Company, of Glen's Falls, New York, has been incorporated at Albany, with a capital of \$600,000.

A. L. STEVENS, Claremont, New Hampshire, has moved his job printing business to Manchester, and connected himself with the Novelty Advertising Company.

THE Aurora Democratic Publishing Company has been incorporated at Aurora, Illinois, with a capital stock of \$5,000, by Jacob Marx, Phillip Strickler and O. M. Harris.

MR. J. SHERRY SMITH, of the Oneonta (New York) *Press*, has retired from the management of that journal, having disposed of his interest in the same to Messrs. Coates & Weed.

JOHN R. DALY, general job printer, New York, has removed from 259 Tenth avenue to larger and more commodious quarters, 267 Tenth avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets.

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS have lately placed on the market a new improved country press, especially adapted to printing newspapers, posters, pamphlets, circulars, and all classes of commercial printing.

THE Tennessee Paper Company, organized at Memphis, Tennessee, has for its manager A. A. Balsey, recently connected with W. H. C. Ross, of Cincinnati. The company will do a jobbing business and its principal feature will be printers' supplies.

THE Great Western Typefoundry, at present located at the corner of Sixth and May streets, Kansas City, Missouri, S. A. Pierce, manager, will be removed, on or about September 1, to the new fireproof, four-story building, corner Fourth street and Broadway, which it will jointly

occupy with the Western Newspaper Union. The structure is 30 by 130 feet, substantial in character, and supplied with all modern conveniences.

WE should like to hear from some intelligent, enterprising employé in the government printing office, who is willing to open up a correspondence with a pressman in South America which may lead to their mutual advantage. Write confidentially, giving name and address.

THE assets of the Armstrong & Knauer Publishing Company, Limited, No. 822 Broadway, New York, were sold out by the sheriff on Wednesday, June 27. The company was incorporated in April, 1886, with an authorized capital of \$50,000, and published a directory of manufacturers of the United States.

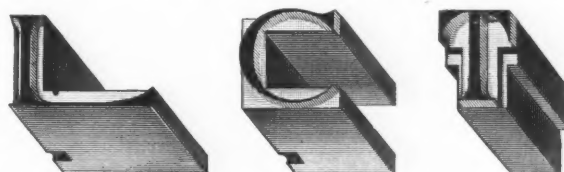
THE inks of George Mather's Sons have long enjoyed an enviable reputation among the trade, and deservedly so, many of the printers of the recognized standard publications of the United States using them in preference to those of any other make. In brilliancy and durability they are unsurpassed, and for illustrated publications are unequaled.

THE Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Company, New London, Connecticut, has recently issued a handsome catalogue of twenty pages, containing illustrations and descriptions of the various presses manufactured at this establishment. It is a work of art of no mean order. It is printed on enameled book paper, the matter and illustrations in photo-brown, with a deep yellow border round the edges.

MR. JOSEPH J. RAFTER, formerly of the well-known firm of Wells & Rafter, Springfield, Massachusetts, specimens of whose workmanship have been frequently referred to in terms of high praise in these pages, is now superintendent of the type department of Gies & Co., lithographers and printers, Buffalo, New York, whose establishment is one of the most extensive and conveniently arranged of the kind in the United States. Mr. Rafter is one of the best practical printers in the country, and we consider him emphatically the right man in the right place.

MORTISED AND CORED TYPE.

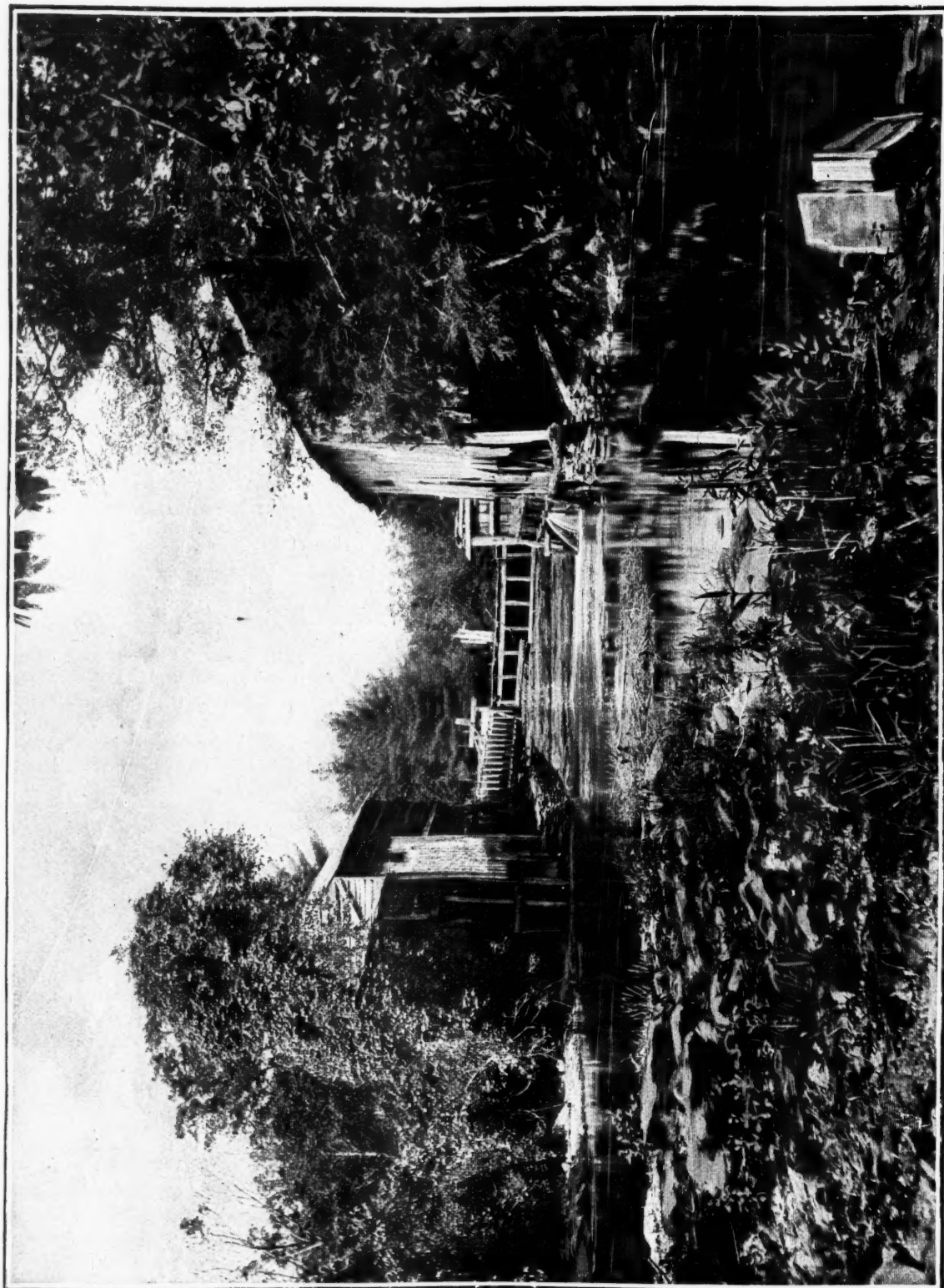
The inequality of space existing between a number of letters of the alphabet, when such letters are used in combination or otherwise—as the A, F, L, P, T, V, W, Y—has long been an obstacle to the preservation of that symmetry which should exist in many desirable styles of type when properly applied. This difficulty has been overcome by a mechanical process, invented by McKellar, Smiths & Jordan, of Phila-



delphia, for which a patent was granted March 31, 1885. This consists in casting the type with a mortise in the blank shoulder and body, so that the above named letters will accurately fit one into the other. Another feature of the invention is its capability of producing cored type, which has been introduced with such effect in their Pencraft, Master Script, Mortised and Grolier series. All of their new productions will be so furnished where the system can be practically applied.

AN INTERESTING RELIC.

Captain Samuel Moore, of Portsmouth, Ohio, the well-known pilot of the *Bonanza*, has in his possession a valuable relic of the William Henry Harrison administration. It is the original copperplate used in the printing of invitations to the inauguration ball in 1841. It is a beautiful piece of copper engraving, measuring 9 by 6 inches. At the top is the likeness of General Harrison, above and below which are the characters "1841" and "Inauguration Ball," respectively. Then follows the reading: "The honor of ——— company is requested at the Inauguration Ball at the new Washington Assembly Rooms." Below this is the word "Managers," followed by a list of the same, among which are the leading statesmen of that time.



Mosstype—Engraved by the Moss Engraving Company, 535 Pearl street, New York.

SLUG ELEVEN.

Never been in a printing office before, I suppose. What woman's portrait is that over that case you ask? Why, that's Nan. She was Slug 11. Oh, no; Slug 11 wasn't her nickname. 'Twas her number. See, here is a slug eleven. Printers use their slug numbers to mark their matter; else how could they make up their strings? A string? Oh, we paste all our dupes together, and that makes a string that shows what we have done. Here's my string for the day—regular rope ain't it?

Want to know about Nan, eh? Well, she was the only female typesetter we had, and she was a hummer. She could talk longer and on occasions, louder, and truth compels me to say broader, than—well, than some girls. Pretty? Not exactly; just so so. Slender, lively, hair the color of canned salmon, teeth pretty well justified, and eyes that were usually blue, but were liable to turn green if she got mad. Boys used to say that if Nan was going to paradise she'd be late getting there; but I never saw anything bad about her except, once in a while, her tongue. Mister, don't you get it into your head that because a girl sets type or works in a factory among a lot of men she can't be good.

To resume my yarn. One day there came along a handsome young fellow that we dubbed Mr. Kokuk, because he came from the town of Kokuk. Nan took a fancy to him. He and The Rat were about the only persons in the office that Nan did notice. We called him The Rat because he went back on us once when we struck. We took him back out of pity, but no one loved him. Lank, cadaverous, pock-marked, thin-lipped fellow, with eyes like two holes burned in a blanket.

Well, Nan and Mr. Kokuk went to two or three dances and a circus or two—we used to get plenty of comps to such things then—and first we knew they were engaged. The very next day we went on a strike again, all except Nan and The Rat. He said his wife was dying and he had to earn what he could. It wasn't much, because he was a regular blacksmith. Nan's eyes turned green as she said she wouldn't go out because she didn't want to, "so there!" About a week after the strike began Mr. Kokuk and I were in a saloon opposite the block where the Rat folks roomed, and we saw Nan come in at the family entrance and buy a flask of whisky. We were in there celebrating the end of the strike. All went back the next day, and late in the evening when only Mr. Kokuk, Nan and myself were left in the office, I heard him go over and tell Nan he must break off the engagement because she had gone back on the strikers, but more particularly for the reason that he would never marry a woman that bought whisky by the flask at a saloon. Mr. Kokuk was a kind of goody-goody fellow you see. Nan wheeled about on her stool, her eyes snapped till the lashes fairly cracked, and she said: "You're a little plaster-of-paris god, ain't you. Be careful you don't tip over, or you'll break in two. You ought to go as a missionary to the cannibals. You wouldn't be good eating, but they ain't very particular." Mr. Kokuk put on his coat and went away, but after he had gone I went to lift a handful of type out of a form that stood near Nan's case and I saw that her eyes were sweating. Tears as big as raindrops fell down over her case. She kept on throwing in type. She tossed a's in the e box, and commas over among the periods, and caps down among the lower-case letters, in a reckless manner. Every stickful of type she set up next day was so lousy the foreman threatened to discharge her. What do I mean by lousy? Why, full of mistakes, to be sure. I knew the reason, and corrected some of her galleys to help her out. At the next meeting of our union some one said that it had been proposed to raise a fund to bury The Rat's two children that had just died that day from scarlet fever. Both in the same day, mind you. He had buried his wife the week before. "He ought to be able to bury his own dead, he's been at work right along," said some one, and nearly all growled assent.

"Who started the movement to raise the fund?" asked I.

"Nan," answered the fellow who had proposed the matter. "She's about the only friend the family had. Sat up nights to take care of Rat's wife, who was a mighty sweet little woman. Bought whisky for her when that was all that would keep the poor little woman alive."

You ought to have seen the expression of Mr. Kokuk's face when he heard this explanation as to why Nan went to the saloon to get a

bottle of whisky. "And when Rat's wife died," continued the speaker, "and his two children fell sick, she cared for them—worked all day and sat up all night with them. I tell you, boys, printing offices have their devils, but now and then angels drop down into them, and——"

Before he could say any more Mr. Kokuk sprang up and moved that each member be assessed \$2 to defray the funeral expenses of Rat's children, and that as many of the boys as could hire subs should attend the funeral. Did we carry the motion? Well, rather.

Nan was the only woman mourner, and she looked handsome in a cheap dress of black she had got for the occasion. Next day she was back at her case, and at evening while she was distributing type, Mr. Kokuk crept up to her case, looking like a whipped spaniel, and said: "Nan, do you know what I think of you?"

"No, and what's more I don't care," snapped Nan.

"Well, I think you are a saint upon earth."

"Do you know what I think of you?" said Nan, knocking half a handful of matter into pi; "I don't think anything."

Then how Mr. Kokuk did plead for forgiveness! Nan said not a word for a long time, but finally she turned about with a half sneer on her face and said: "I'll jeff you to see who pays for the tickets to the theater tonight." Mr. Kokuk got stuck for the tickets, and I tell you he was tickled. They went; but they only saw part of the play. As they were walking along to the theater they passed a parsonage. "Isn't that the man that preached the funeral sermon for The Rat's children?" asked Mr. Kokuk.

"Yes," answered Nan.

"Let's go in and see him," said Mr. Kokuk. In they went, and Nan, who is usually surprised at nothing, was much astonished when Mr. Kokuk asked the minister to marry them, but she consented, and they were married, and when the minister had reached the end of the performance and Mr. Kokuk took Nan in his arms and kissed her, what did she do but drop her head on his shoulder and cry! She said it was because she was so worn out with watching The Rat's folks, but I guess those tears were tintured with the compound essence of joy.

Say, do you see that kind of countryfied looking fellow with the slouch hat, standing over there by one of the forms talking to the foreman? That's Mr. Kokuk. He's now editor and proprietor of the *Kokuk Banner*. Gets all the country printing, and is making a barrel of money. He's here on a visit and telling the boys about Nan. Gave me her picture as she now looks. Gentle, refined-looking lady, ain't she? She's boss of the Sunday school in Kokuk, has two scholars from her own family to send to it, and when any of the printers go on the tramp she bustles into the *Banner* office and tosses metal with the best of them. If there's a sick family in Kokuk or the contiguous territory that needs help, you bet Nan will be there.

Say, mister, I'm not well posted on religion, but when the saints take their places in line in heaven, I'll bet Nan will not be far from the head.—*New York Evening Sun*.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

MR. CHARLES GAMEWELL has charge of the pressroom of the K. of L. printing office in Philadelphia.

JOSEPH HODGES, a compositor on the Savannah (Georgia) *Independent*, has been sixty-two years at the case.

BOTH Governor Martin, of Kansas, and General Jackson Smith, commandant at the Soldiers' Home, Leavenworth, are old-time printers.

PRESIDENT PLANK has amicably settled the difficulty heretofore existing between the two organizations of stereotypers in New York City.

SECRETARY McCLEVEY is now settled in his new location—the headquarters of the International Typographical Union. His address is No. 56 Vance Block, Indianapolis.

CHARLES C. MOREHOUSE, a printer, formerly of Albany, and at one time president of the Albany Typographical Union, No. 4, died in the Saratoga Almshouse Hospital, of consumption, recently. He was a native of Saratoga, was at one time corporation counsel of the village, and also was one of the publishers of the *Whig*. He served in the war with Company D, Thirteenth New York Volunteers, and was wounded

at Antietam. The loss of his wife and business reverses disheartened him, and, refusing aid from friends, he went to the almshouse. Two daughters survive him.

THE employes of the New York *Sun* have organized a building association, with Mr. William Bodwell, ex-president of the International Typographical Union and foreman of the *Sun* office composing room, as its president.

THE Brooklyn *Citizen* has moved into its new quarters. For convenience, space, light, and healthfulness, it will be second to none in the country. George Woodruff, for over twenty years foreman of the Brooklyn *Union*, is in charge of the proofroom. W. C. Barnes, "the swift," is assistant foreman.

THE following are the district organizers, elected at the last session of the International Typographical Union: First district, M. J. Nolan, of Albany; second district, O. R. Lake, of St. Louis; third district, John C. Hook, of Memphis; fourth district, J. J. Jones, of Pittsburgh; fifth district, J. F. Keefer, of St. Catharines, Ontario; sixth district, John R. Winders, of San Francisco; seventh district, Charles W. Hill, of Minneapolis.

MAJOR GILBERT, of Palmyra, New York, who is well known as the compositor of the first Mormon bible, celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday recently by doing a good day's work at the case in the office of the Palmyra *Courier*. He is hale and hearty, and delights in the fact that he can still set as good a proof as most any younger man. He saved the first sheet of the Book of Mormon printed from each form, and preserved the book until a short time ago, when he sold it for \$500.—*Union Printer*.

THE following is the report of the Senate Committee on Printing on the thirty-days-leave bill:

The Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1338) to extend the leave of absence of employes in the government printing office to thirty days per annum, having considered the same, report it back with recommendation that it do pass. It seems only necessary to say, in making this report, that the act extending the leave of absence to the employes of the government printing office to thirty days in each fiscal year simply places those employes on an equal footing in point of time of leave granted with the employes of the departments of the government. It is also in line with the urgent recommendation of the late public printer, S. P. Rounds, as also of the present incumbent, T. E. Benedict. In his annual report for 1884, the former says: "In view of the fact that the clerks in the various departments, working a less number of hours per day, are entitled to thirty days' leave of absence each year, I submit that as a matter of justice and right to the employes of the government printing office, who have ever been faithful, day and night, it would seem proper that at least to some extent the law should be modified that they, too, can be favored with a leave of absence." Public Printer Benedict, in his report for 1887, says: "I deem it not only wise, but just, that employes of this office should be placed upon the same footing as employes of the departments. They certainly render as necessary and faithful service, are the equals of any class of public servants in intelligence, and are entitled by their surroundings to the equal consideration of the government."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

WHITE, CORBIN & Co., Rockville, Connecticut, envelope manufacturers, have reduced the hours of labor in their mill from ten to eight hours per day because of the depression in trade. The factory is the largest in the trade in the world, having a capacity of over two million envelopes daily.

PINE tops are now gathered in Maine, as a crop of clearing from a timber cutting, and after the removal of knots, etc., the white wood is placed in steam vats, where, after having all resinous matter removed by the steaming process, the wood is thrown into grinding mills and reduced to dry pulp.

THE first daily newspaper printed in the world was established and edited by a woman—Elizabeth Mallet, in London, 1702, almost two hundred years ago. In her salutatory she said she had established a newspaper "to spare the public half the impertinences which the ordinary papers contain."

A NEW material for stereotyping purposes has been discovered by the Vienna firm of Kamann & Jurschina. It is described as a stone powder, the price of which is merely nominal. It can also be used to make large-sized type for placards. This stone type is said to print as readily as wood letter, but it has this advantage over metal, that any color may be used without fear of injury to the type. Matrices may be

taken and casts made of wood cuts and set matter. So a correspondent says. We are very dubious about this class of "discoveries."

A. M. DUVAL, of Paris, France, has patented a process for coating the printing surface only of wood type and cuts with copper, on the electrotpe principle, thus increasing their usefulness and durability considerably, without materially adding to their weight. This is certainly an important step in the right direction.

FIVE years ago Lord Winchelsea, a sporting peer, made a bet that he would find thirty misprints in six numbers of the London *Times*. The stakes were \$500, with \$50 additional for every blunder, more or less. Six numbers were taken at random, and only three misprints were discovered. Lord Winchelsea lost nearly \$2,000.

A MAN in Denver has a collection of over seven hundred pens, no two alike. Some are of steel, some gold, some amalgam, and so on. The collection embraces specimens from England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, and other European countries, besides America and Canada. Some are in shape like shovels, others resemble a stove pipe.

THE first continuous machine for the manufacture of paper was put up in 1803 at Frogmore, in England, by the inventor, Bryan Donkin; the same engineer constructed the first paper machine for Berlin, in 1818. The company for whom that machine was made obtained a monopoly for it in Prussia, which right did not expire until 1835.

THE number of books published in Constantinople in the last Mussulman year was: Turkish, 107; Greek, 49; Armenian, 41; French, 8; English, 3; Bulgarian, 4; Hebrew, 3; and 1 in Volapük. If Volapük can provide for the exigencies of Turkish and Turanian grammar it will have stood a severe test. Constantinople possesses forty printing offices and as many lithographic establishments.

THE *British Printer*, London, published by Mr. Robert Hilton, continues to improve with each number. It is one of the handsomest and most attractive typographic journals which comes to our sanctum, and is always a welcome visitor. The May and June number is full of interesting reading matter, and we sincerely wish its energetic manager the success which his efforts in its behalf so richly deserve.

THE institute for teaching and experiments in the photographic and reproductive processes at Vienna was opened on March 2. The first, second and third floors of a large building have been devoted to it, and there are more than thirty spacious rooms fitted up for the purpose with all modern apparatus and appliances. The director is Professor Eder, a well-known authority on all matters connected with photography.

THE revolutionary war cost the United States \$135,193,703. The colonies furnished, from 1775 to 1783, 395,064 troops. The war of 1812 cost the United States \$107,159,003. The number of troops engaged is estimated at 471,622. The Mexican war cost the United States \$100,000,000. The number of troops engaged was 101,282. The war between the states cost the United States \$6,189,729,900. The number of Federal troops was 2,859,132.

THE government of Germany has commanded by an edict that in future in paper-counting the decimal system should be the official and only one to be observed hereafter. The same system is also authorized to be observed by new school books, etc., and also new editions of old books, which have been already published. In commercial circles the counting by 1,000 sheets, instead of by reams of 480 and 500 sheets, had already been adopted long ago.

THE expense of lithographed showbills has been greatly reduced since they were first introduced. Then the Strowbridge firm charged 60 cents for a sheet in five colors in lots of five thousand, and took five months to fill one such order. Now, notwithstanding the increase in wages and other expenses, the same sort of work is done for 8 cents a sheet in forty-eight hours. The paper for lithograph posters is made from sulphite pulp made in Sweden.

A WATERPROOF packing paper has been patented in Austria which is thought to be superior to parchment for protection against dampness and wet. It is made of two adhering sheets of paper with a coat of peculiarly prepared waterproof black shellac on one or both sides. This new paper is said to be especially useful for packing goods to be transported by water, and lining of chests, as the sheet is smooth, noiseless, and will not crack if laid in sharp folds.—*United States Paper Maker*.

SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.



No. 11.—C. L., Fredericton, N. B.

A St. Paul Clothing House owned and controlled Exclusively by St. Paul Men.

MONTHLY SETTLEMENT
REQUIRED

St. Paul, Minn. 188

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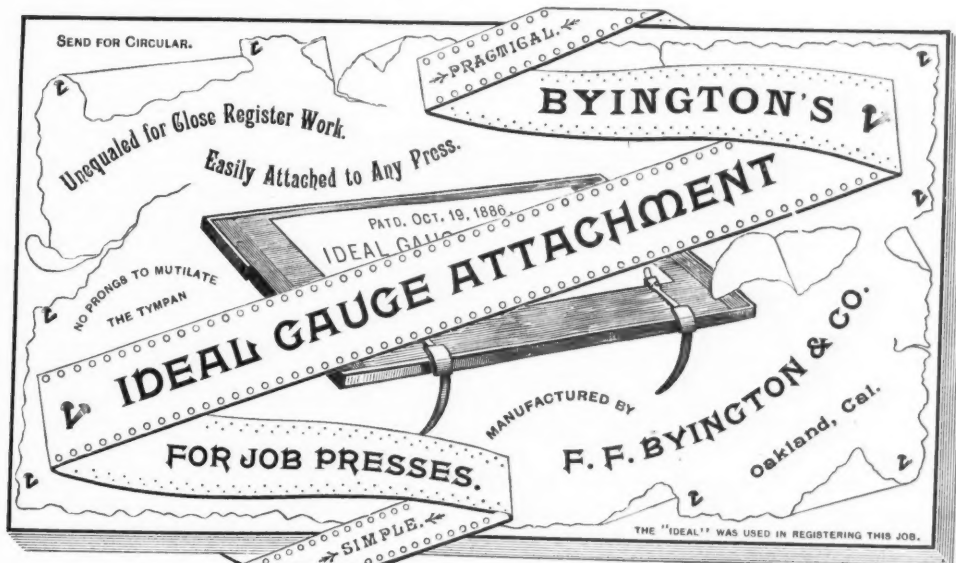
B·O·S·T·O·N

ONE · PRICE · CLOTHING · HOUSE

JOS. McKEY & CO., Proprietors.

No. 12.—C., St. Paul, Minn.

Third Street, Corner of Robert.



No. 13.—P. P. Co., Oakland, Cal.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

THIRTY college graduates are employed on the staff of the New York *Sun*.

THE *Gospel Herald* is a new Baptist monthly, published at Raleigh, North Carolina.

THE name of the *Missouri Republican* has been changed to that of the *St. Louis Republic*.

THE *People* has been added to the long list of New York City papers. It is a six-column folio.

THERE are twenty-two papers in Milwaukee published in German, and only six in English.

THE *Workman* is the name of a new paper published by colored men, at Norfolk, Virginia.

Common Sense is the title of a new weekly, devoted to the educational interests of Brooklyn.

IT is rumored that the Associated Press and the United Press Associations will be consolidated.

THE *Baltimore Evening Press* has suspended publication after a brief existence of five months.

THE North Carolina Press Association will hold its annual session at Moorhead City, beginning July 18.

THE *Leader* has succeeded the *Press* of Winsted, Connecticut. It has a new afternoon paper called the *Citizen*.

THE Western Michigan Press Association has voted not to hold a meeting this year, owing to the busy political season.

A NEW republican morning paper, under the editorship of Frank Hatton, will shortly appear in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

SEATTLE, W. T., is to have a new paper, called the *Enterprise*, to be published by an incorporated company, with a capital of \$25,000.

H. H. RUST has bought the *Waukesha Globe* of Labar & Needham, and has consolidated it with the *Journal*, two papers being issued as the *Journal*.

THE *St. Louis Herald*, is the name of a neatly printed four-column, eight-page monthly journal, especially devoted to St. Louis and its interests, general and local.

THE Fullerton (Nebraska) *Post* is a new and very creditably gotten up five-column, eight-page weekly journal. It is democratic in politics, and published by Lewis & Turner.

CARRIE BRIGGS is editor of the *Virginia Lancet*, published at Petersburg, Virginia. She is a colored woman, and said to be the only one in the United States thus employed.

THE *Evening Gazette*, a new daily paper, independent in politics, has recently made its appearance at Galesburg, Illinois. The publishers are G. G. McCosh and C. J. Woods.

THE Des Moines (Iowa) *Leader* understands that Ince & Rowen have retired from the Iowa Printing Company, their successors being E. N. Curl and State Printer-elect Ragsdale.

THE *Western World* is the name of a seven-column quarto, published in National City, California, by Ellis, Potter & Co. It is especially devoted to the interests of San Diego County.

THE Steelton (Pennsylvania) *Advocate* has changed hands, and is now under the management of Mr. J. R. Meissemer. It is a very creditably gotten up and appearing eight-column quarto.

THE *Post*, *Critic* and *Republican*, published at Washington, D. C., have been consolidated, and in the future will be published by a syndicate formed by Mr. W. H. Smith of the Associated Press.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, of the New York *Herald*, has a \$500,000 libel suit on hand, brought by Joseph H. Reall, who is president of a mining company, in whose behalf the suits are brought.

THE *Gate City*, Laredo, Texas, an eight-page, five-column weekly, is a credit to Laredo, and a credit to the state in which it is published. It is neat, snappy and original. It is published by G. C. Buck.

AN illustrated Chinese weekly paper, called the New York *Chinese News* has made its appearance in New York City, published by a

Chinese company. Wong Ching Foo and Hong Yeng, late editor of a Hong Kong weekly, are joint editors. This is said to be the first pictorial Chinese paper ever published in the world.

THE Vancouver (B. C.) *News-Advertiser* is enlarged and typographically much improved, and boasts that its pay-roll, after that of the railroad company and the sawmills, is the largest in the city.

People's Choice is the name of a seven-column quarto, published at Macon, Georgia, devoted to the interests of the colored race. It is edited by Mr. John W. Marlow, a man of more than ordinary intelligence.

JOHN H. ESTILL, publisher of the *Morning News*, Savannah, Georgia, has, with William H. Estill and others, chartered the Morning News Company with a paid-in capital stock of \$300,000, to do a publishing, printing and bookbinding business.

THE Canadian *Bookseller*, devoted, as its name implies, to the interests of the book, stationery and fancy goods trades of Canada, is an ably edited and neatly printed monthly of twenty pages—recently established at Toronto. It has evidently come to stay.

A PARTY of American agricultural editors, representatives of many of the best known farming journals in the United States, paid a recent flying visit to Winnipeg, Manitoba, and surrounding country. Hon. N. J. Colman, United States Minister of Agriculture, was in the party.

THE Lakeview (Oregon) *Examiner* has sold two columns of its space, one to the Democratic Central Committee and the other to the Republican Central Committee. These columns are under the entire control of the two parties, and the publishers give notice that they are not responsible for what appears under the respective headings.

WE acknowledge receipt of the trade edition of the Wilmington (North Carolina) *Messenger*, thirty-six pages, edited by J. A. Bonitz, with a full and interesting account of the "city by the sea," her trade, commerce and industries. The paper shows to good advantage the importance of this enterprising city, and, with an edition of 20,000 copies, must cover a large territory, and be of immense benefit to Wilmington and its inhabitants.

THE souvenir edition of the Erie (Pennsylvania) *Evening Herald*, a mammoth paper of twenty-four pages and cover, replete with matter pertaining to Erie's business growth, its trade, resources and advantages, finely illustrated and printed, is before us. The cuts include views of the principal streets, parks, public edifices, business blocks, and prominent men of the town, accompanied by descriptive matter and advertisements. It is gotten up in a manner that is creditable alike to its publishers and to the city it so thoroughly advertises.

THE New York Press Association at its annual election, held at Bolton, Lake George, on the 28th ult., elected the following officers: President, H. A. Dudley of the *Warsaw New Yorker*; vice-presidents, H. A. Brockway of the *Watertown Times*, H. Huntington of the *Canandaigua Repository*, Geo. M. Shull of the *Mount Morris Enterprise*, W. R. Fitch of the *Lowville Times*, H. F. Van Camp of the *Lyons Press*; secretary and treasurer, A. O. Bunnell of the *Dansville Advertiser*; executive committee, Horace J. Knapp of the *Auburn Advertiser*, William H. Clark of the *Cortland Standard*, and Ira L. Wales of the *Albany Argus*.

HILARIO OCA asked the Argentine Commission for the approaching universal exhibition at Paris for a subvention of \$5,000 for the construction of a model lithographic machine, of his own invention, with the view of placing it in said exposition, after which it would become the property of the commission above mentioned. The application has been refused. Hilario Oca claims that his invention is a simple piece of mechanism, of little cost in construction (less than those imported from Europe), necessitates less personal attention, and yet making each hour a larger number of impressions. Various of the principal lithographers have spoken favorably of it, declaring it to be a good idea, the like of which they have never seen in Europe. Señor Oca, who is a *criollo* (native), has given the machine much study. He has never been without the *Silver Republic*, and says he did expect more protection from his countrymen, for this would be a good example and pattern of Argentine industry and progress.—*Inland Printer Correspondent*.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Auburn, N. Y.—State of trade, fair; prospects, unknown; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening, 16 cents; bookwork, 18 cents; job printers, per week, \$7 to \$12. The *Daily Advertiser* exhibited considerable enterprise in issuing a sixteen-page paper, printed in red and blue, in honor of the republican nominations.

Austin, Tex.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, \$20 per week; job printers, per week, \$20 to \$24. There will be some state work during the summer and fall, but the resident printers will not be rushed to complete it. The proposed plan of the recent International Typographical Union is not generally popular here.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. E. T. Bennett, who has been identified with newspaper business in this city for a number of years, left on the 7th to take the management, as well as part interest, of the Minneapolis *Evening Star*.

Boston.—State of trade, dull; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 38 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Work on morning newspapers picking up some. Plenty of subs. Book and job work very dull at present. Prospects very good.

Chicago.—State of trade, dull; prospects, hopeful; composition on morning papers, 46 cents; evening, 41 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Idle printers are not wanted in this city at present, as it is the dull season of the year.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, poor; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, \$15 per week of nine hours per day; job printers, per week, \$18 to \$20.

Dubuque, Iowa.—State of trade, not good; prospects, very poor; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 26½ cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. The strike is still on at the *Times*, and the "leading republican paper of Northeast Iowa" is printed by rats. Jobwork is very fair in the city; prices poor.

Halifax, N. S.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, per week, \$9; job printers, per week, \$9. A strike this month in a non-union office. Union men now at work there.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—State of trade, moderately active; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 and \$12.

Kansas City.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, \$17. Matters generally quiet since the convention. Application has been made for a charter for Kansas City, Kan., or Wyandotte as it is usually called. Geo. W. Martin, ex-state printer of Kansas, has bought into the *Gazette*, and will publish a good paper.

London, Ont.—State of trade, good; prospects, doubtful; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$9 to \$11. The *Advertiser* has been converted into an evening paper, four editions daily. At present the same scale as was given for nightwork is paid, but a change may be attempted. This makes less work for subs, who are here in abundance in proportion to amount of work given out. The *Free Press* is the only morning paper in town. Dan Hunter left for the West the other day. Ed and Fred Dundas are working like beavers.

Los Angeles, Cal.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$20. The outlook still remains gloomy, as the job offices are doing nothing. This is a very good country to keep away from for the present.

Manchester, N. H.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 20 to 23 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$12. The girls on the *Mirror* find it hard to get subs at 20 cents, so they can't take a vacation; consequently the amount of set matter is to be reduced and plate matter substituted, for they are bound to "vacate."

Minneapolis, Minn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. There are rumors of a new paper to be started here soon, but I believe such rumors are without adequate foundation.

Newark, N. J.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not over-bright; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 36 cents; bookwork, 36 cents; job printers, per week, \$17. The city directory made its appearance July 5, enlarged and improved, and with the completion of this work about ten men are thrown on the other offices for work; besides, the city is full of subs.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, not very good; prospects, dull for summer season; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15 (scale). Lock-out still exists on *Evening Union*, and it would be well for tourists to steer clear until October.

Ottawa, Ont.—State of trade, steady; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 36½ cents; evening, 33½ cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$11. Job printers in demand. The government now does its own printing, retaining the old contractor's plant and staff.

Salt Lake City.—State of trade, very good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18 to \$20. Quite a few visitors are sojourning with us.

San Francisco.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. As usual in summer, work is quiet. The *Evening Post* has reduced its street price to 2 (two) cents, and has put on a new dress. *Evening Report* is setting up a new perfecting press.

St. John, N. B.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair to good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$10.

South Bend, Ind.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$11 to \$16.

Wheeling, W. Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. W. S. Meek, a member of No. 79, has purchased a half interest in the daily and Sunday *News Letter*.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE E. P. Donnell Manufacturing Co. have recently achieved another victory in the litigation proceedings in the courts against Henry G. Thompson & Sons, a motion made by Thompson in the United States Court to enjoin Donnell from manufacturing and attaching the box supporter to their wire-stitching machine, having been promptly refused by Judge Blodgett, Chicago, June 10. This motion was based on a recent decision of Judge Wheeler, in New York, in which he held that the defendant (Donnell) did not use the inclined and retreating anvil of the combination or its equivalent in the operation of the device to support the crown of the staple. Judge Wheeler had in a former decision found that the new thing accomplished by the Shorey supporter was supporting the crown of staple. The conflicting findings of Judge Wheeler, in New York, followed by the refusal of the court in Chicago to enjoin the makers, will restore confidence in the Donnell machine. All purchasers of this machine will be protected fully, and should not be misled by the circular issued by Thompson & Sons on the 6th inst., which stated that Judge Wheeler's second decision was final. It was only a decision on a preliminary motion, and was not final. The Donnell Manufacturing Co. are determined and able to protect their patrons, and will continue to do so when necessary, but do not anticipate that their customers will suffer any further inconvenience at the hands of rival manufacturers.

A CHANCE IN A THOUSAND.

The best opening in the West for a job printer with a little money. Address, for particulars, "A. C. C.," care of INLAND PRINTER."

THE O. S. GORDON REDUCED IN PRICE.

Shnidewend & Lee Co. announce an important reduction in the prices of their 10 by 15 Old Style Gordon Presses. The changes are as follows:

	OLD PRICE.	NEW PRICE.
Without throw-off	\$250.00	\$240.00
With throw-off	\$270.00	\$250.00

These prices include boxing and delivery on cars in Chicago.

The Old Style Gordons manufactured by Shnidewend & Lee Co. are the most popular presses of that name in the market, and on account of their high quality the prices have heretofore been maintained at the old figure.

GRIFFES' TYPOGRAPHICAL HAND-BOOK.

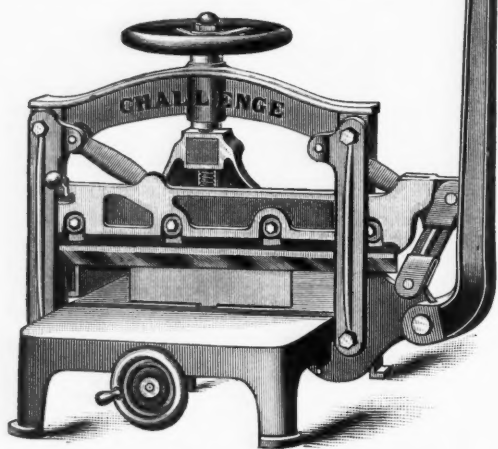
This little volume, compiled by J. H. Griffes, is indeed a handy little work. In it many of the thousand and one questions in calculations which daily come before the practical printer, in no matter what capacity he may be engaged, are clearly and readily solved. Undoubtedly much time and unnecessary labor can be saved by keeping this work at hand in the composing room, pressroom, or counting room, and we have not the slightest hesitation in recommending it to the favorable consideration of our readers. Unlike most works of the kind, it is more useful than interesting or ornamental, and is intended for the workshop rather than the library, though its neatness of dress, etc., qualify it for either. Another point about the work is that it is

compact, and it seems to have been the design of the author to crowd as much practical information into as small a space as conformable with explicitness. The work recommends itself, and we doubt if any printer will care to be without it after having once made himself acquainted with its contents. Published by the author. P. O. Box 420. Price, 50 cents.

THE NEW SIXTEEN-INCH CHALLENGE CUTTER.

The Challenge Printing Press Works of Shniedewend & Lee Co., Chicago, are acquiring a reputation for enterprise and progress that is quite in keeping with the fair fame of this great central metropolis. Almost every issue of THE INLAND PRINTER presents some new article or machine of their manufacture, and the high quality of their productions ranks them with the best in the land.

The machine illustrated here is their new sixteen-inch Challenge Paper Cutter, the smallest and final size of this popular line of cutters. As indicated by the cut, its strength is beyond question. Its size adapts it to all sizes of writing stock, and it is, therefore, especially useful in general job offices for cutting billheads, letterheads, noteheads, cards, circulars, etc., and for trimming



and cutting tablets it has no equal. It squares fully sixteen inches, and makes the full cut without strain. It is the only small cutter provided with a side gauge. The knife makes a peculiar "dip cut," the forward end entering the paper first, the knife descending at an angle until it reaches the cutting stick, when it is parallel with the table. The rear gauge, which runs back sixteen and a half inches, is ten and a half inches long, which brings it close to the side gauge, and enables the smallest jobs to be squared with both gauges. Stock may be gauged to within one inch of the knife.

The knife-bar is held in position by a self-adjusting pawl, until it is relieved by a slight pressure with the finger.

The sixteen-inch Challenge cutter is a most desirable machine for any printing office. Small offices which cannot afford a higher-priced machine will find just the cutter suited to their needs, and it is very desirable for large concerns, as all the small work can be done upon it, relieving the large cutter, and it can be operated much more rapidly than a larger machine.

The price is \$50, boxing \$1 extra. The manufacturers, Shniedewend & Lee Co., will promptly reply to any inquiries with reference to the new machine.

ANCHOR LIQUID SOAP.

This preparation, which has lately come into use, is one that cannot fail to be a great boon to printers, and fills a long-felt want. It is used for cleansing oil and benzine rags, washing type and removing grease or ink from cloths, wood, or other articles. It is entirely different from benzine, being non-combustible, yet it answers the purpose in every way, and from the fact that it is not inflammable, is strongly recommended by the board of fire insurance underwriters, reducing as it does the fire risk. Benzine and oily rags, when soaked in this compound,

cannot be ignited, as the oil in them is destroyed, and the rags are so cleansed as to be ready for use again, and after being subjected to this cleansing will not burn as readily as new rags. Anchor Liquid Soap is used and recommended by many printers. We refer to advertisement on page 796, and advise our readers to give it a trial.

\$1,200 CASH will buy a lively and influential political and society weekly, in city of 30,000; no competition; advertising and subscription business, \$300 a month; or will sell half. Good reasons. Address, "A. B.," INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—One-half interest in the neatest job and newspaper office in Northeastern Ohio, at a bargain. Good reasons for selling. Address, "W. W. S.," care Mantua Times, Mantua, Ohio.

FOR SALE—The largest job office and bindery in Los Angeles; in complete order and doing good business. A fine opening for practical parties. Address "STAR," Times-Mirror Company, Los Angeles, California.

FOR SALE—One of the neatest and best arranged country printing offices in the State of Illinois; good established and paying business. Steam power and the best of machinery and material. A live town of 1,500 population, and the only paper. Price \$3,000, and office will pay for itself in one year. Address, J. W. TURNER, Earlville, Illinois.

FOR SALE—By all typefounders in Chicago, **TYPOGRAPHICAL HANDBOOK**, treating of Calculations in Typography. Contains new and valuable tables, rules and illustrations for computing every conceivable calculation connected with the art of printing. Price, 50c. Sent, postpaid, by J. H. GRIFFES, Box 420, Chicago. Liberal terms to agents.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, as a job compositor. Is a member of a typographical union. Address, "E. F.," care of the INLAND PRINTER, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—By a practical, experienced union job printer. Twelve years' experience. Wishes change of location on account of health. At liberty after September 1. Address, CHAS. J. HIRTH, Box 530, Owensboro, Kentucky.

WANTED—An ambitious young man of six years' experience desires a position as job pressman. Best of references given. Address, "G. H. S.," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—By a young man of seven years' experience, a position as foreman in a first-class newspaper or job office. Good references. "R.," 300 Shawmut avenue, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Situation, by young man; three years' experience on job presses and job composition. Address, ALBERT HENDRICKS, 911 East Broadway, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

WANTED—A medium-priced hand cylinder press, for book, job or newspaper work; eight column folio size. Also poster and display type. Cheap for cash. Address, "The Lance," Adrian, Michigan.

SECOND EDITION. PRICE 50 Cents.

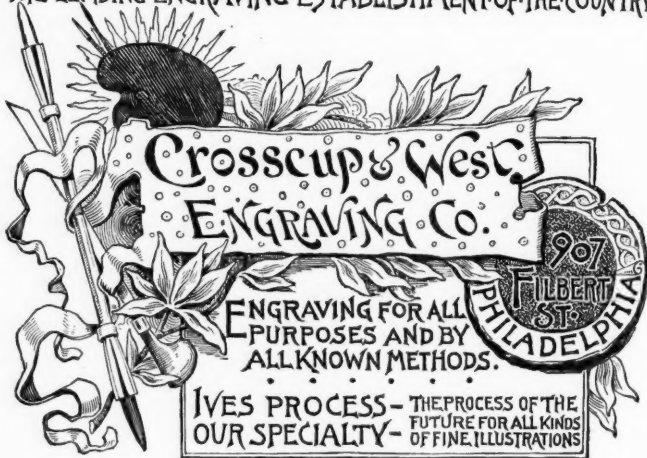
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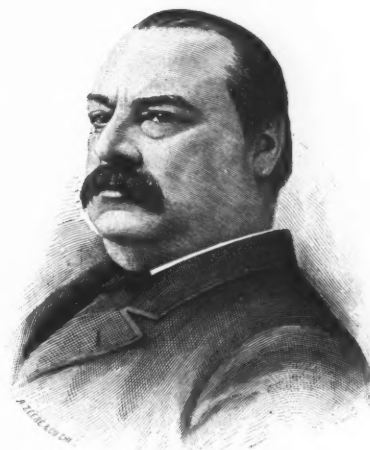
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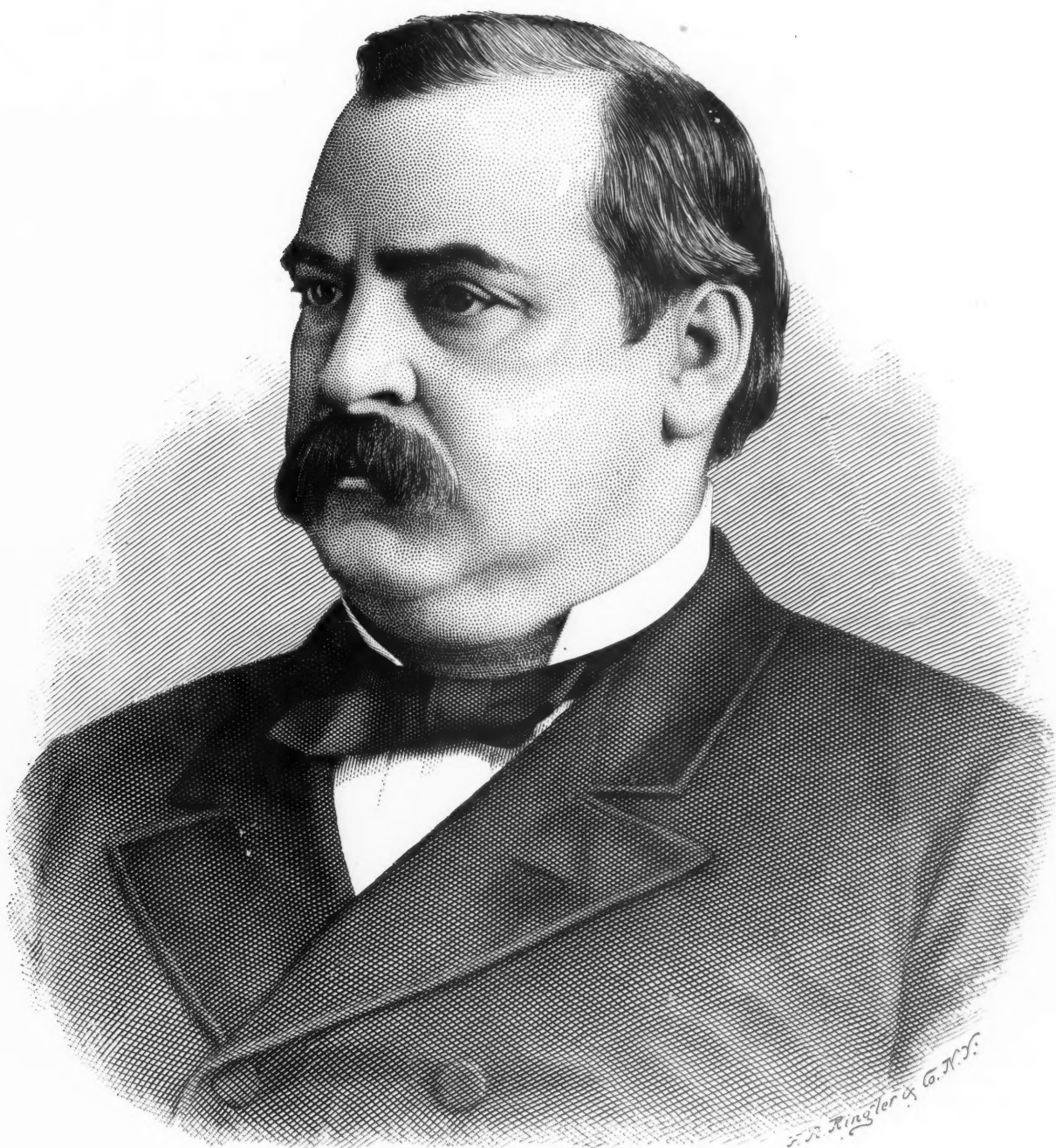
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IMITATION OF STEEL STIPPLE, BY OUR PHOTO-ELECTROTYPE PROCESS.

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DUPLICATE ELECTROTYPES FOR SALE.
PRICE, \$5.00.

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HE Compositions to use for your
inking rollers during the Summer
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Our molds and machinery of every description having been replaced by new, of the latest improved pattern, especially adapted to the important changes that have recently been made in type and type bodies, printers will not fail to see the immense benefits to be derived by placing their orders with us for complete outfits, or, in fact, for all the latest in printers' supplies.

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Send for Catalogue and Monthly Bargain List.

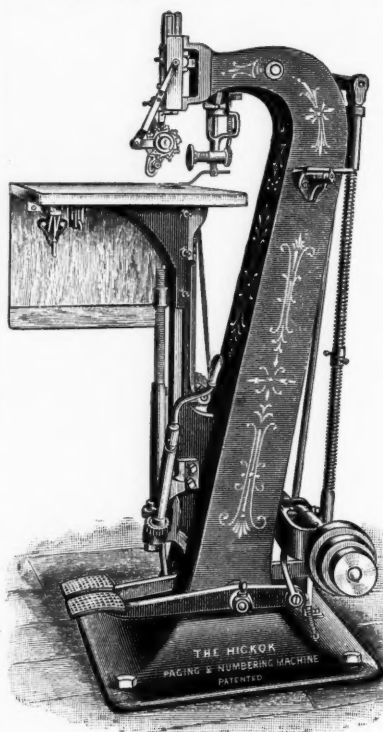
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*Solidity in
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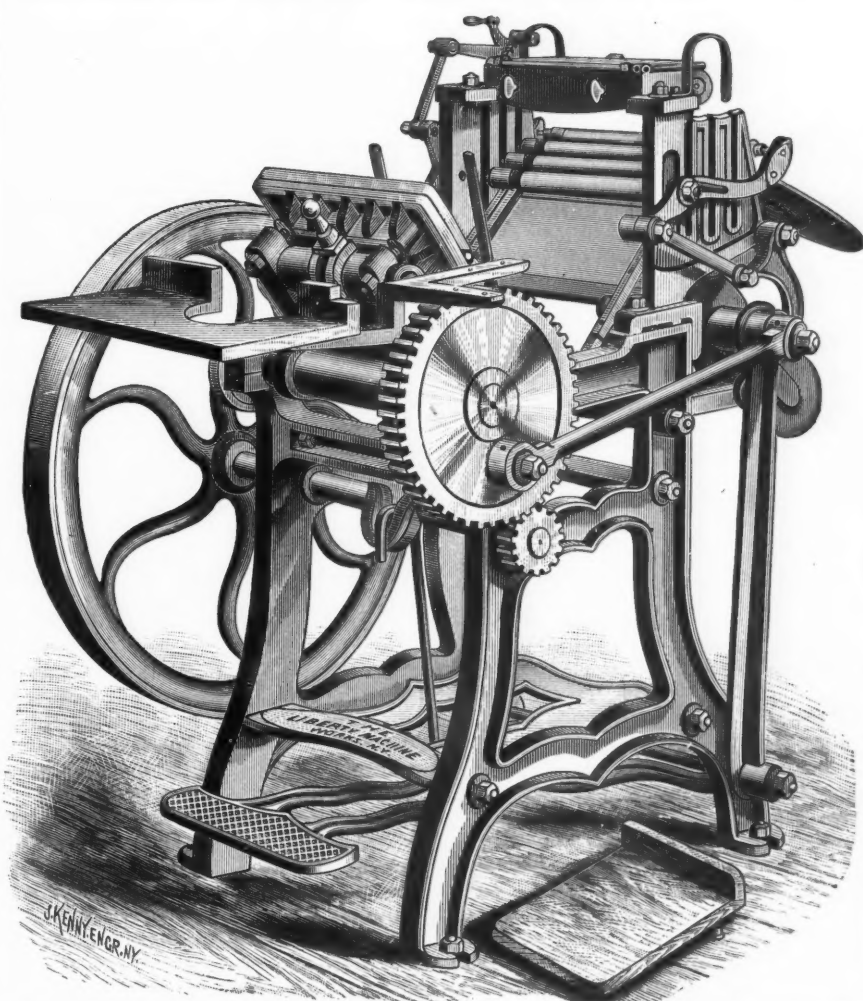
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The 14 inch, 22½ inch and 25 inch Lever Paragons gauge to a half inch of the knife. The 30 inch Lever and 32 inch Lever and Hand Wheel Machines gauge to three-fourths of an inch.
THEY CUT ACCURATELY AND HAVE EXTRAORDINARY POWER.



ALL SIZES CONSTRUCTED ENTIRELY OF IRON AND STEEL.
Prices:—14 in., - 22½ in., - 25 in., - 30 in., - 32 in., lever, - 32 in., hand wheel,
Boxing, \$1. \$45. \$80. \$110. \$175. \$200. \$275.

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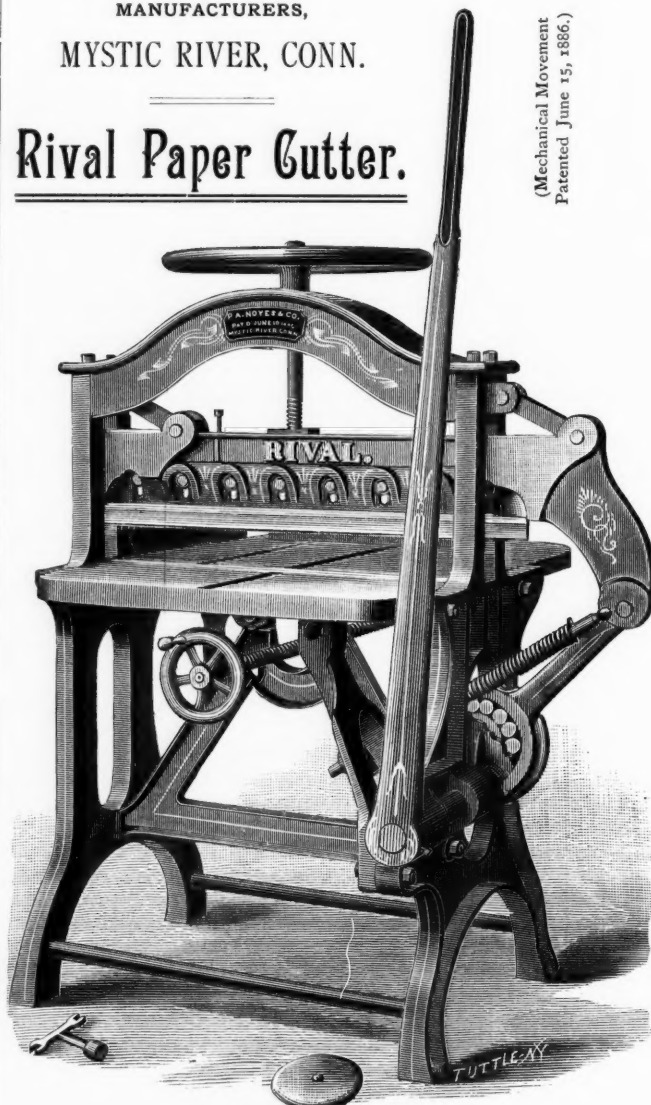
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Rival Paper Cutter.

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Patented June 15, 1886.)



CUT OF HEAVY CUTTER.
(See Disk and Anti-Friction Rollers.)

*The Best in the Market. Has all the Improvements of other
Cutters. Greater Thickness of Paper can be Cut.
Less Power required to do the same work.*

THE patentee of this new Paper Cutter, the "RIVAL," having had many years' experience in designing and manufacturing Paper Cutters, feels confident that this Cutter will fully meet the demands of all who wish a good Paper Cutter at reasonable prices. It has all the improvements of other Cutters, such as sliding motion of knife, side and back gauges, etc.; also has rules inserted in front and back tables. In design and finish it has no superior; in workmanship and material it is first-class. Its claims of superiority over other Cutters are based on the patented mechanical movement for operating the knife, consisting in the novel arrangement of a disk having anti-friction steel rollers, this disk secured to end of lever shaft as shown in cut; by this arrangement four inches thickness of paper can be cut with perfect ease. This being the principal point to gain in a lever Cutter, we are confident the "RIVAL" will "fill the bill."

24-inch, will Square 24 inches,	-	-	-	Price, \$110
30-inch, " " 30 "	-	-	-	" 150
33-inch, " " 30 " Extra Heavy,	-	-	-	" 250

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No charge for skids.

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Messrs. KURTZ, BLANCHARD & CO. say:

We have had a great deal of wood type, but find it does not wear or answer the purpose of our printing nearly as well as the Enameled.

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We have used your type in our poster department for about three years, and can testify to its superior printing qualities.

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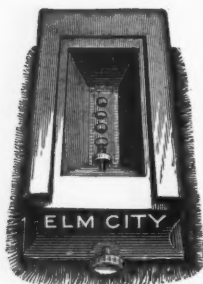
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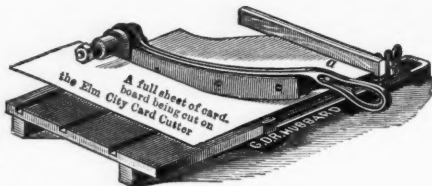
Large Size, 2½x6 inches, - \$2.50
Small Size, 3 inches square, 1.50

This Pad being self-feeding, has no rival. After filling it with bronze the slide is closed, and no bronze can escape except through the bottom opening. The supply is regulated by a thumb-screw and valve. By using this article you save time and bronze, besides getting rid of the annoyance of flying particles of bronze.

THE ELM CITY CARD CUTTER

Price, \$10.00.

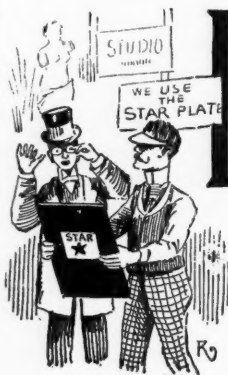
Cuts a full sheet with a 12-inch blade as well as any machine built. The price is so low that no printer need be without it, and large offices find it a most convenient tool.



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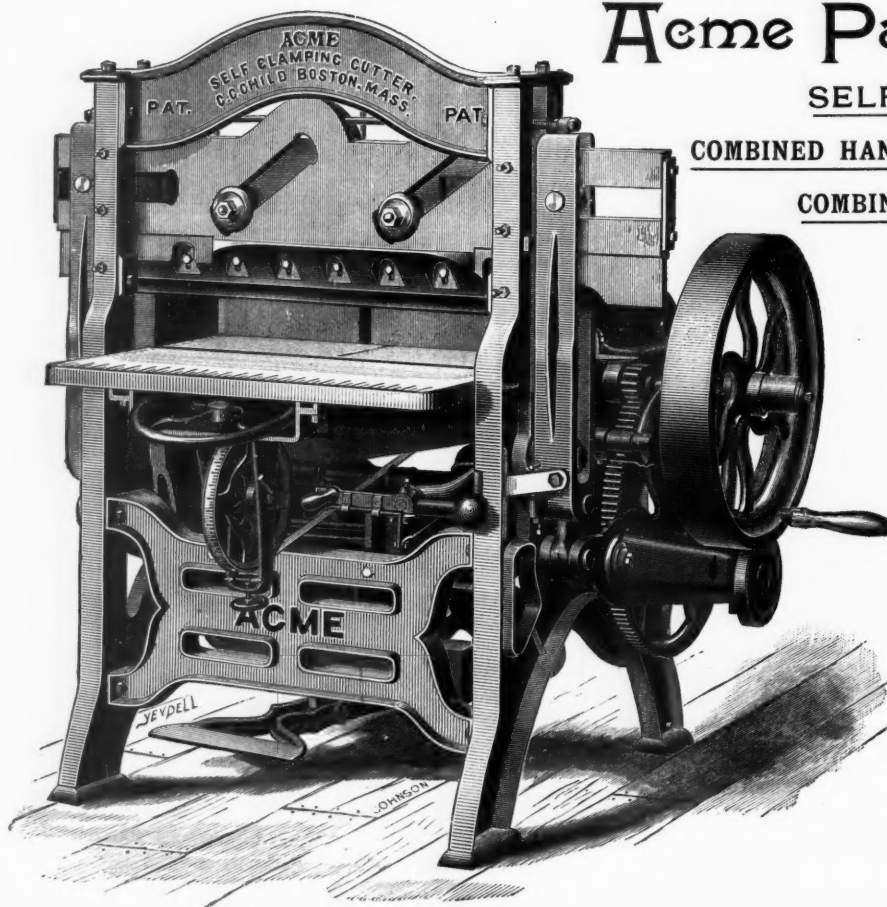
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Presses.

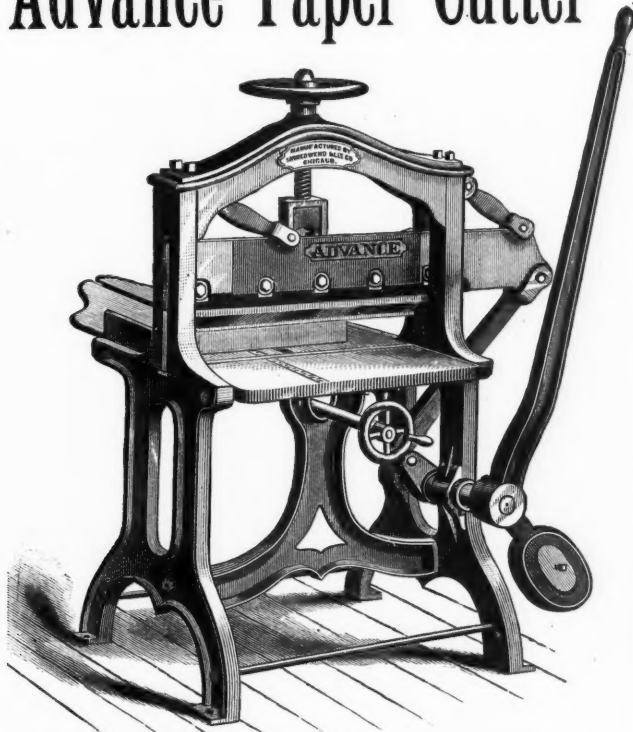
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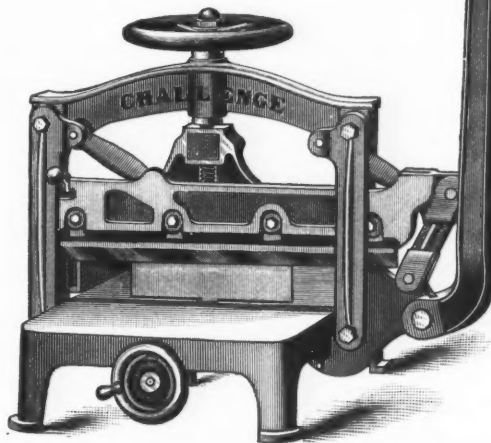
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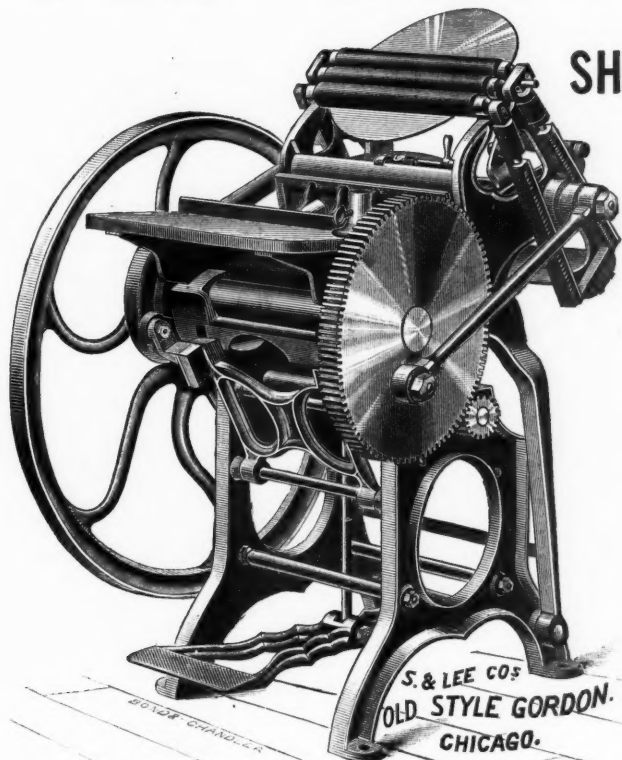


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Eighth Medium	7 x 11	\$140.00	\$150.00
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Quarter Medium	10 x 15	240.00	250.00
Half Medium	13 x 19	350.00	385.00
Half Medium	14 x 20½	365.00	400.00

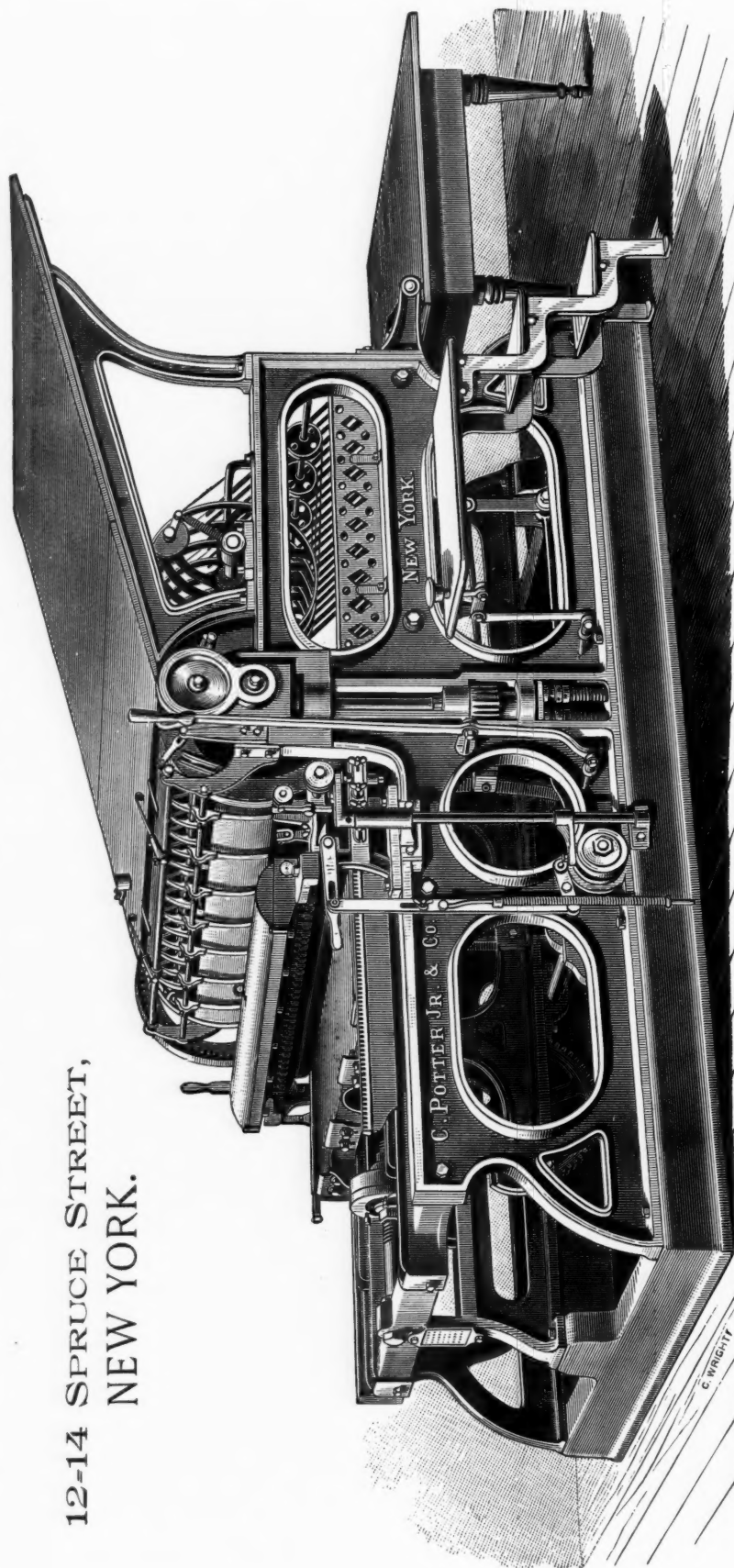
Three chases, wrenches, roller mold, brayer and two sets of roller stocks will be furnished with each press. The 14 x 20½ press will be furnished with two cast iron chases and one wrought iron screw chase. Steam Fixtures, \$15. Fountain, \$25, \$27.50 and \$30. Overhead Steam Fixtures, \$15 to \$30.

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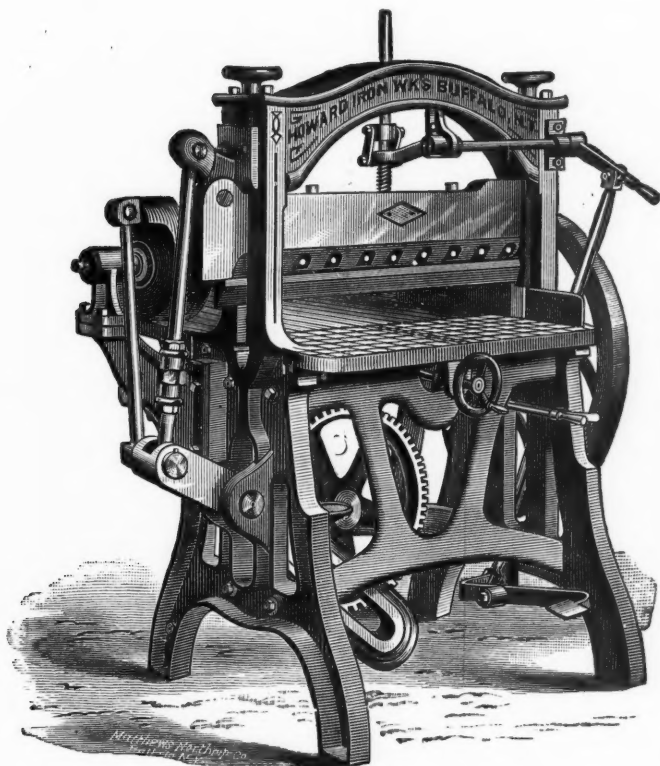


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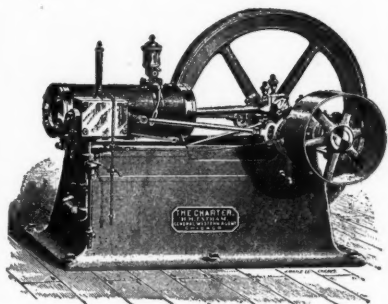
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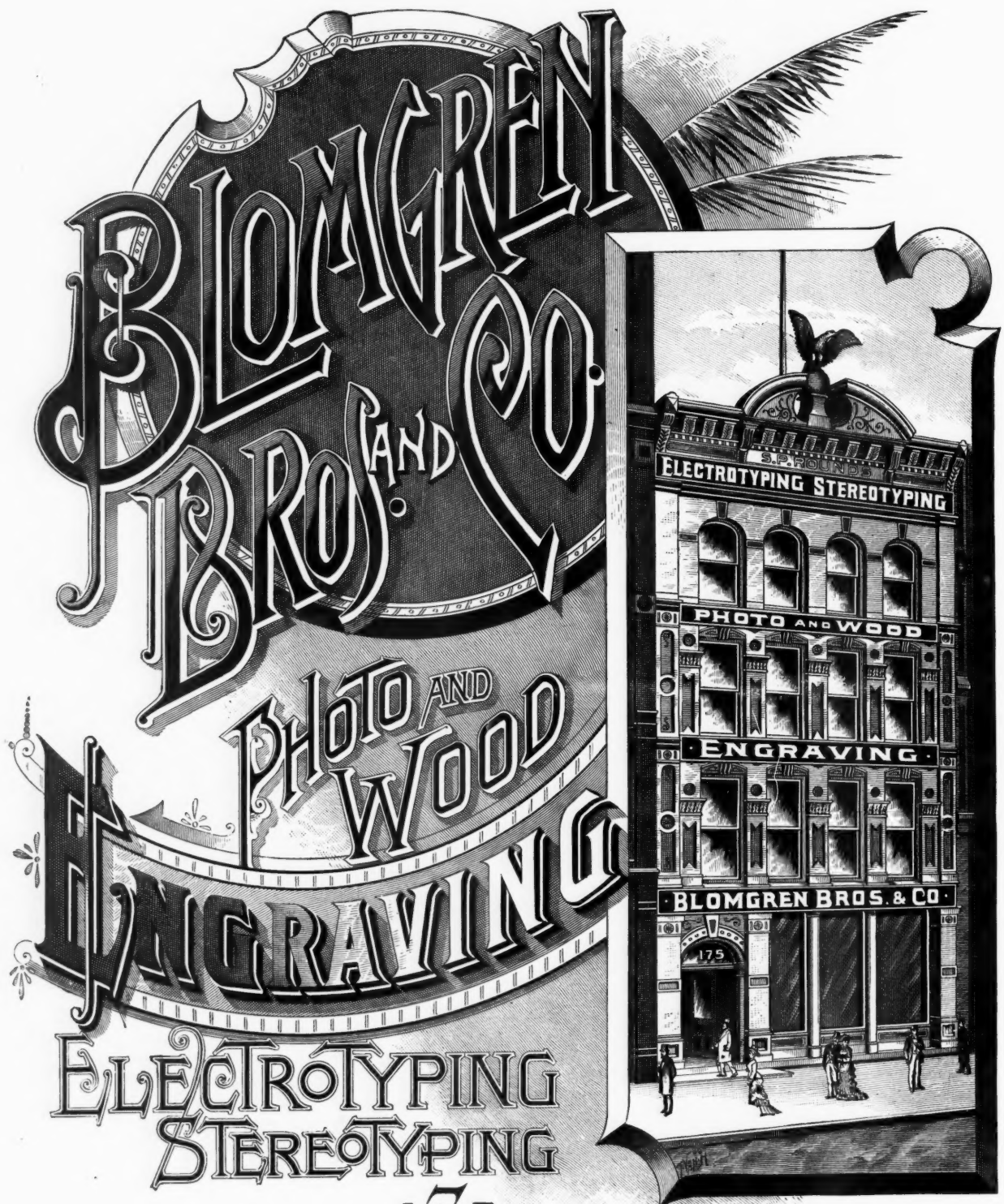
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